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FIVE CENTS A COPY

YES—MACHINES HAVE MORE THAN SINGLE PRODUCT

Besides Goods, It Is Found They Also Turn Out Men and Women

WHAT, ASK ECONOMISTS, OF SURPLUS LABOR?

New Jobs, They Learn, Do Not Come Fast Enough to Take Up Slack—Then What?

The need for an engineered prosperity group, itself labor and capital, to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put the new industry into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pullat Foundation for Economic Research, and Wadell Catchings, New York banker.

These keen analysts have now written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The second appears today, and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADELL CATCHINGS

Now comes news of the invention of a shoe machine so marvelous that it may throw another 100,000 factory hands out of work!

But such news is no longer news. In every industry, natural science is adding constantly to enforced idleness. "Technological unemployment," it is called—a high-sounding name that brings no comfort to the jobless, father.

On every hand, we see this process at work. The Aladdin-like power of invention makes wealth spring up. Fertilizers are plucked from the thin air. Many other ways are discovered of making two—or even a dozen—calories of food grow where one grew before.

How Machines Cut Labor

One girl, operating six rib-cutting machines, does as much work in a clothing factory as 25 used to do by hand. One girl takes care of more cotton looms than 50 could manage formerly, and one girl, with a wrapping machine, now takes the place of 100.

A shoe-lacing machine now does the work of eight men, a window-glass machine does the work of 20, and a bottle-making machine does the work of 54.

In pig-iron casting, one man has replaced eight. In furnace charging one man, by the use of skip-hoist, lorry car and automatic weigher, has replaced seven. And two men, using pig iron with electric magnet

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Distinctive Flag for Canada Sought by 'Native Sons'

Society Also Advocates Repatriation of Canadians in the United States

OTTAWA—The adoption of an amendment to the Canadian flag as a national emblem was urged by the Dominion Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his Cabinet by a delegation of members of the Native Sons of Canada. The memorial presented by Dr. James Cotton, the president, asked also for a rigid physical examination of all immigrants seeking admission to the country, the repatriation of Canadians in the United States as the safest and surest method of increasing and bettering the population of the Dominion, increased production and manufacture of raw materials in Canada and the requirement of head tax and visas for the entry of nationals from any countries for admission to which Canadians were asked to pay an entrance fee.

Mr. King described the memorial as "thoughtful and carefully worked out presentation," which he said would be given full consideration by the Cabinet in preparing its program of legislation next session.

"You will realize, I am sure," the Prime Minister said, "that the Government is working along many of the very things you suggest. Speaking on immigration, Mr. King said that there was considerable misunderstanding abroad "as to just what our policy meant, but time and events have shown that our precautions were of the wisest kind in this matter. The whole attack was that our measures were far too rigid, but hardly anyone can be found today to say that the Government's policy was unwise in this regard."

The Native Sons of Canada is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan organization, its chief object the fostering of Canadian unity. It has a membership of 110,000.

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Canada Bars Carrying of Liquor to M. P.'s

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

After a discussion lasting nearly one hour and a half, and held behind closed doors, the House of Commons has approved the orders issued by the Speaker, Rodolphe Lemieux, for the policing of the upper floors of the House and prohibiting Government messengers from carrying liquor stores.

CHURCH YOUTH UNITES TO WAGE PEACE CRUSADE

Activities Outside Colleges Add Strength to Cause of Warless World

The need for an engineered prosperity group, itself labor and capital, to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put the new industry into practice.

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(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

HOOVER PUTS WISCONSIN BACK IN G. O. P. FOLD

La Follette-Wheeler Insurgent Group Restored to Full Party Privileges

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, it was authoritatively learned, in fulfillment of the party peace policy laid down by him following his election, has restored to the Wisconsin Progressive representatives full party status including patronage control in their districts.

In 1924 these men were in the vanguard of the movement that was the La Follette-Wheeler insurgents. Upon the collapse of that effort President Coolidge stripped them of party privileges and rank and they were publicly read out of the Republican organization.

Now a little more than four years later President Hoover completes the restoration to party recognition that was begun two years back when the Progressive group holding the balance of power in the Senate persuaded the Coolidge Administration to such action in return for their support in organizing the Senate.

President Hoover's approval, it was declared, extends to every member of the Wisconsin delegation in the House. At least ten of them and interestingly enough these men were the outstanding leaders of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, either publicly supported Mr. Hoover or were quietly for him. John M. Nelson (R), Representative from Wisconsin, who represents Dane County, the La Follette home district, and who was national campaign manager of the insurgent race in 1924, although he took no active part in the presidential campaign last year, did not bolt the Republican ticket as did Robert M. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, and John M. Blaine (R), Senator from Wisconsin, the nominal titular leaders of the Progressive organization in that state.

Mr. Sato also criticized the Soviet

Majority Opposed to Soviet Plan of Arms Reduction, Loudon Rules

Advises No Vote on Proposal—Japan Argues Terms Go Beyond Competence of Commission—Germany Favorable to Effecting Scheme With Soviets

GENEVA (AP)—Dr. J. Loudon, President of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, announced that it was evident that a big majority of the commission was opposed to accepting the Soviet project, presented by Maxim Litvinoff, Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, as a basis of the work of disarmament.

He was in favor consequently of not taking a vote on the question and of allowing the Russians to introduce their fundamental ideas as discussion proceeded on the commission's own draft treaty.

Count von Bernstorff of Germany, on the other hand, supported the Soviet scheme, as calculated to bring about a sensible reduction in personnel and material. He approved warmly the prohibition of bombing from aeroplanes and considered the commission should give close attention to the Soviet proposals, as marking a real advance toward a solution of the problem of disarmament. He said that armament

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HOOVER TARIFF POLICY ROUSES PARTY FACTIONS

Several Leading Republican Senators Want Wider Range for Revision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's determined insistence upon a limited tariff revision at the special session of Congress has stirred factionalism within both Republican and Democratic ranks.

Steadfastly supported by the Republican rank and file in the House on his tariff views, the President is confronted in the Senate by a situation where the foremost Administration leaders are strongly inclined to a contrary policy.

Speaking on "World Trade Today and Tomorrow," he told the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Conference, assembled here under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council that the past history of American trade as well as that of the world at large "holds out high promise for the future."

Now that the United States has become the world's greatest manufacturing country and that manufacturing products are the greatest class of American exports, he said, "we have every reason to anticipate a steady expansion in our foreign trade, perhaps even more rapid than that of most other countries."

"The truth is that the normal thing in international trade is growth, growth not only faster than that of world population but faster than that of world production. Science, invention and discovery are constantly opening new resources and cutting down costs of production."

"Education is making the masses of the people better workers. The rapid building up of capital is strengthening further the arm of the nation."

Mr. Lamont said that notwithstanding the aim of each nation to build up and diversify its own industries and make its economic life self-sufficient, the fates among nations were multiplying.

"All that is necessary to assure steady and large growth of foreign trade throughout the world, and of our own trade in particular, is peace," he declared.

Mills in Carolinas Open Short-Handed

Early Settlement of Strikes Forecast Except Where Communists Lead

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Textile Mills in the Carolinas opened April 17 with the strike ranks depleted, at least temporarily, by about 600 workers and with official forecasts of early peace by labor leaders and plant operators.

Charles G. Wood, Department of Labor conciliator, announced that satisfactory progress toward early settlement of strikes was being made at all mills except those where strikes are under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union. At those, he said, the situation was at a standstill.

The Daily Courant did not mark the foundations of the newspaper industry in Gastonia, Pineville and Lexington, in North Carolina, are being led by that union.

Rayon Strike Stiffens

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—An extended siege in the rayon mill strike here was in prospect April 17 as officials of the American Glanzstoff and the American Bamberg plants adjusted their machinery for an indefinite shutdown and 4,500 striking employees announced they were prepared to "see it to a finish."

The Indianola, Miss., plant has been a perplexing problem, and recently has been severely criticized.

Last session the Senate authorized an investigation of the bureau and its activities, and the President has long been known to have in mind a complete reorganization of the bureau.

When Ray Lyman Wilbur was named Secretary of the Interior, he reaffirmed the President's intention to reorganize the Indian Bureau. He declared that the Administration was seeking a commissioner who was not only an accomplished business man and expert but who was acquainted with Indian affairs and who had a sociological background.

Mr. Rhoads, the Administration considers, meets all these requirements. The radio commission in announcing termination of the litigation said the ruling would enable it to go forward with the actual distribution of the frequencies to the newspaper organizations applying.

The National Radio Press Association, following the commission's decision to set aside 20 frequencies for press association and newspaper use, particularly in internal dissemination of news, asked the court to restrain the commission procedure.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A court action to prevent the Federal Radio Commission from tentatively allocating 20 radio frequencies for the general use of newspapers and press associations, was dismissed April 17 in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Justice Jennings Bailey without granting the injunction against the commission which was sought.

The radio commission in announcing termination of the litigation said the ruling would enable it to go forward with the actual distribution of the frequencies to the newspaper organizations applying.

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INDIAN STATUS CHANGE BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Native Princes Desire Withdrawal of Control From Delhi Government

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Native states comprising one-third the area of India, containing 70,000,000 people, being more than one-fifth of the total inhabitants of that vast country, will be withdrawn from the control of the Government at Delhi if the British Parliament confirms, as it is expected to do, the recommendations in the report published on April 17 by the officially-appointed committee, under Sir Harcourt Butler, which has been 18 months investigating the question.

These states are governed partially by semi-independent princes, including maharajahs, rajahs and nawabs and other hereditary Indian potentates under a supervisorship exercised by the Government of India as represented by the Governor-General (the Viceroy) in council.

The Viceroy is appointed by the British Government and exercises two distinct functions. He represents the King in India. He is also as Governor-General-in-Council the executive head of the government at Delhi, which is now being gradually democratized by increasing the number of elected Indians.

Attitude of Princess

Unless some such change as that now recommended by the Butler committee be made, these princes would find themselves no longer useful in the long run, as has been the case in the past to the British Parliament, but to the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi. The Princes fear this Assembly might not be sympathetic to the pathologist system they represent, and have made many strong protests against passing under its control.

The Butler committee was appointed to investigate the resultant situation. It recommends arrangements designed to remove the Princes' fears without closing the door to their coming and time voluntarily into the scheme for a federal government of India. For this purpose it advises in future that the British Government be represented in all its relations with the states by the Viceroy in his representative and not in that as the executive head of the Government of India.

Delhi Still Responsible

This leaves the Foreign Office at Delhi still responsible for helping the Viceroy to maintain a reasonably good government in the states by deposing and replacing any prince who fails to maintain the administration standard laid down, but it means that where a difficulty arises in carrying out this policy, it would be the British Parliament, not the Delhi Assembly, which would decide ultimately what was to be done.

The committee records the opinion that no state should be transferred to the control of any "new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature" without the ruler's consent. It adds that it sees no present hope of any early movement in the direction of a federal union, but frames proposals for economic co-operation, directed to facilitate an advance toward this goal.

Londoners Mark Founding of Press

First Successful Daily, Started in 1702, Honored in Fleet Street

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The London press has just been marking the 227th anniversary of the city's first successful daily newspaper. It was named the Daily Courant, and described itself as published by E. Mallet "against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." Seven years earlier, in 1695, the Postboy had been started as a daily paper, but only four numbers appeared.

BRITISH LABOR BEING ATTACKED BY COMMUNISTS

Red Element in Party May Run Candidates in Coming General Election

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new phase of the conflict between the Communists and the British Labor movement is now fully opened. It is directed by the leaders of the Communist Party in Great Britain, who are instrumental in the political Communists International and the Federation of Trade Unions, and has taken two forms. One is the promotion of 25 Communist candidatures against the most prominent Labor Party leaders at the coming general election. The other is a campaign directed with intense energy to undermine the influence of officials and executives of the chief trade unions and to seize on every grievance among the workers which can be made a pretext for the advocacy of an unofficial strike action.

The promotion of political candidates is a reply to the vigorous action of the Labor Party in expelling Communists from membership and in disaffiliating the local labor parties which had declined to accept the party conference decisions in this matter. Apart from one or two constituencies, the Communists have no hope of success but their object may be attained if they can create a certain amount of dissension.

For instance, in Ramsay MacDonald's new constituency, Seaham, Durham, the strongest opponent who could be found, Harry Pollitt, has been engaged in determined attacks on the Labor Party's policy for some weeks past. The Communist opposition to J. R. Clynes in Platting, Manchester, may just turn the balance against him, as it is exploiting a complication due to the expulsion from the Labor Party of a prominent Roman Catholic leader who refused to accept party discipline in connection with a school controversy in his constituency.

The attack on the industrial leaders has been steadily developed since the break in the relations between the Trade Union Congress and the central committee of the Russian trade unions. A recent strike of the girls in a London clothing factory was organized by Communist leaders against the wish of the executive of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union. The organizer chiefly responsible was dismissed from his post and a break-away from the union was thereupon effected.

The prolonged strife of the Miners' Federation of Scotland culminated in a few weeks ago in the disaffiliation of the Fife Union, in which the Communist influence was dominant from

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the national body and this has been followed by the organization of a Communist union.

In other important unions, including the Engineers, Transport Workers and Railway Clerks, the campaign has been ineffective so far, although it has created much trouble for the officials who have been hotly accused of treachery to their members.

Majority Opposed to Soviet Plan, Loudon Decides

(Continued from Page 1)

ments were increasing rather than decreasing and hope for an international agreement for limitation was diminishing.

Count von Bernstorff's speech showed that Germany was prepared to join hands with Soviet Russia for a far-reaching scheme of disarmament.

Gen. Alexander Langovor, who gave an explanation of the Soviet scheme, suggested that all aircraft carriers be abolished, as the most aggressive type of vessel and that a gradual limitation of navies be made by 1942 to a maximum of 10,000-ton vessels. Smaller submarines would be allowed in the Soviet scheme as the chief weapon of smaller powers who would be permitted within a defined tonnage to choose what ships they pleased, otherwise total abolition of submarines is suggested. For bigger powers, reduction by categories is recommended, a nation to be permitted in replacing to take out its tonnage in a given category in smaller ships, if so desired.

Anglo-Saxon Lead Undoubtedly

Most nations are undoubtedly looking to the two great Anglo-Saxon countries to see how far they are prepared to give effect to their solemn renunciation of war by reducing their naval armaments. Thus an attempt which is being made by Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, to lift the naval controversy above purely technical considerations, is being watched with keen interest.

Evidently at this meeting the experts are not going to be allowed to have it all their own way.

It is hoped that the basis of an agreement may be worked out between the United States and Britain, and if possible other naval powers here, which will guide the naval subcommittee which the commission has been asked to appoint.

Meantime, the Turkish delegation has sent in a scheme for reduction of armaments which also proposes the abolition of conscription and in other respects supports the Soviet thesis for gradual proportional decrease of armaments for all nations. The Turkish scheme, like the Soviet and Chinese demand for abolition of conscription, takes its stand on the Kellogg Pact.

No Parley Planned

LONDON (P)—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, declared to the House of Commons that no proposals were under consideration for calling a conference specially to deal with naval armaments after the present meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva.

D. A. R. EFFORTS TO AID SECURITY OF NATION TOLD

Explained Defense Aims to Thousands, Officer Tells Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution has made necessary a number of changes. Not only is there a large and beautiful auditorium, needing complete equipment, but the personnel and enlargement of all kinds are being enlarged.

The first of the resolutions presented Wednesday by Mrs. Henry B. Joy of Detroit, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, recited that whereas approximately 80 per cent of all applications received in the registrar-general's office are not acceptable without further research the thirty-eighth congress should authorize the registrar-general to establish a research division to make search for missing data and that a fair charge should be made for the work.

Another resolution provided for the establishment of a position of executive secretary to the registrar-general with salary. A retirement plan for the benefit of permanent employees of the National Society of the D. A. R. is provided for in a resolution.

Financing of Constitution Hall was considered at some length in a resolution providing for the transfer of \$50,000 to the fund for the hall and another providing further funds by loans secured by mortgage or deed of trust up to \$500,000 and that the National Board of Management be empowered to issue bonds or to negotiate loans up to that amount. No mortgage or deed of trust is to be placed, however, on the Memorial Continental Hall, the first building erected by the organization.

In regard to Constitution Hall, Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., chairman of the finance committee, said that it would cost \$2,000,000 and have a seating capacity of more than 4,000. Under the same roof will be a library which will specialize in genealogical and historical books.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, a candidate for president-general in a report on the D. A. R. magazine, showed that receipts for the year had exceeded expenditures by more than \$500.

On the subject of national defense, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman, recited the activities of the committee during the year which included:

"Replenishing files of documentary evidence concerning defense."

"Enlarging exhibits of original documents showing the state of our Nation's defense."

"Organizing intensive study groups."

"Conducting national, regional and chapter conferences."

"Publishing and using national defense programs."

"Broadcasting from several radio stations."

"Installing conservative books in libraries."

"Obtaining new legislation which will protect home, school and country."

"Participating in the women's patriotic conference on national defense."

"Attending and speaking before hearings conducted by congressional and legislative committees."

"Explaining security to thousands of guests at headquarters who come to the committee rooms to view the extensive exhibit of radical literature on display there."

On Job During Day, in Jail Nights, Is New Punitive Idea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, presiding at a government dinner at the Mayfair Hotel to the delegates of the international conference on safety of life at sea, described the conference as one uniting many nations in the ties of common sympathy and a common humanity. The Government bade them all a hearty welcome the minister said, and it was to him particularly satisfactory that in extending a welcome, he could couple the toast with the name of the German Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, who came to England in the difficult years when it was not easy for an Englishman to represent this country in Berlin or for a German to represent his country here. The Ambassador had conducted himself amicably throughout with great dignity and serenity. He had made his own great contribution to the improved relations of the two countries, and when it came for him to lay down his post, he would carry with him to Germany the respect and affection of them all.

The German Ambassador replying, said that the British Government in inviting to the conference in London delegates of all the seafaring nations had once again shown their traditional readiness to be helpful in matters of international co-operation. The charming way in which they had been brought together was another proof of English chivalry and hospitality. During the greater part of his life he had been closely associated with shipping affairs, and his home was at one of the great seaports. They had attempted to discuss ways and means for the further strengthening and developing of the already existing common methods for protection.

According to Mr. Fishman punishment for trivial offenses should be brief, reprimands from the bench; by making the defendant remain daily for a specified period to the officer in charge of the police station nearest his home or the place of his arrest; by fine, but only in those cases where the defendant has a steady source of income or sufficient funds on his person to pay it, the fine to be made payable in installments if necessary, and by sentencing the defendant, particularly one who has work during the day, to pass his nights from 7:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. for a period of at least 30 nights, in jail.

"This will save his job," Mr. Fishman says, "take away his free time, which every man prides the most, save the city the cost of his maintenance and render unnecessary his transportation in a prison van."

ITALY'S IDLE DECREASE

ROME (P)—Unemployment in Italy diminished by 153,347 workers during March. Minister of National Economy March 31 reported to Premier Mussolini that the number of unemployed had fallen from 489,347 at the end of February to 294,000. Improvement was reported in all industries except textiles.

GREAT TRIBUTE PAID STHAMER BY CHAMBERLAIN

Foreign Minister Tells Safety-at-Sea Delegates of Ambassador's Hard Role

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOT SEEKING FOREIGN LOAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Finance Ministry has refused an offer just made by the Paris representatives of an American financial corporation of a loan of \$63,000,000 for investment in state railways. It is decided that at the moment no foreign loan is under consideration, that the amount required by the railways is not yet settled and when it is needed it will be obtainable either by an increased assessment from the taxes or by a loan in the home market.

The policy of seeking no foreign loans was laid down as a fundamental necessity by the former Finance Minister, Dr. Karl Engles, and hitherto has been firmly maintained.

MELLON TO KEEP POST, SENATE BOARD RULES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Andrew Mellon had a right to remain in the Hoover Cabinet with his nomination being resubmitted, deferred a determination of whether his business connections would bar him.

The committee was almost unanimous in its view that Mr. Mellon could carry on in the Cabinet of Herbert Hoover without renomination—the committee was of the opinion that the secretary was serving in violation of an old statute forbidding the Treasury head to be interested in trade or commerce.

protecting human life at sea. Mutual good will and a sincere desire to help the common cause of humanity would be the leitmotif of their discussions. A full success would then not fail them.

Earlier in the day Wallace White, United States Congressman, and head of the United States delegation in London, was nominated Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond as chairman of the conference. said, "I take it to be happy circumstance that this gathering should be convened by His Majesty's Government and that we should meet here, for all the world may sit at the feet of Great Britain and learn of the sea and of ships. Of a truth, it may be said as of no other nation that ships have been your pride, your profit, your pleasure, your strength and defense."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOT SEEKING FOREIGN LOAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the first time since the long farm relief struggle began, an Administration remedy has been greeted with praise from the chief driving force in the farm legislative movement. From headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the mainspring of the equalization fee campaign and critic of President Coolidge's farm policy, comes general approbation of President Hoover's farm message and the new farm relief bill.

"Among the details of the proposed legislation are questioned, however, in the statement issued by S. H. Thompson, president of the federation.

"After reading the President's message I feel confident in saying that if Congress will work out a bill embodying the broad principles expressed therein the result will be entirely satisfactory to organized agriculture," President Thompson announced.

Cites Haugen Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HIRTH SEES FEW MERITS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (P)—The farm relief bill introduced in Congress has very few merits, according to William Hirth, chairman of the corn belt committee. If the bill is adopted, Hirth declared, it will be "not to relieve the farmer, but to relieve a lot of politicians who are in a tight place."

ALBERTA'S HIGHWAY PROGRAM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

EDMONTON, Alta.—O. L. McPherson, Alberta Minister of Public Works, has outlined a highway construction program, involving an expenditure of \$1,500,000 on the main highways of the Province for the present year. On the highway between Macleod and Pincher Creek, in southern Alberta, the construction gangs are already at work graveling the roads.

HOOVER'S STAND ON FARM RELIEF GAINS SUPPORT

Federation Head Praises Message—Sees Solution of Problem Near

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The statement of policy appears to give the board powers broad enough to permit dealing with the agricultural surplus and yet the exact enumeration of powers rather restricts and limits the board's actual activities. This does not seem to coincide with the theory of 'broad powers' which was developed when this idea was under discussion.

"A study of Section 4 of the proposed bill reveals, rather clearly, that it seems me a duplication of the activities now vested in the division of co-operative marketing of the Department of Agriculture.

"Among other features of the bill, I would commend the provision for a stabilization corporation for each commodity with a commodity advisory council to back it up. Another excellent feature is the provision for loans to co-operative marketing associations, to be used in merchandising facilities, in forming clearing houses associations and in insuring against price decline."

Hirth Sees Few Merits

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CONGRESS GETS CASE FOR FARM IN BOOK FORM

Investigator Declares Wage of "25 Cents a Day" Has Brought "Peasantry."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Congress, convened in special session primarily to enact farm relief legislation, began its deliberations with an initial discussion of the subject before it.

The presentation was in the form of a book that every member of the new Congress found on his desk when the session opened. The volume, titled "America Challenged," is a vigorous discussion of the agricultural situation in the country that bluntly challenges Congress' attitude toward the problem and charges that large sections of the farm population has been reduced to peasantry.

Nation-Wide Investigation

The author of the book is Lewis P. Carr, a farmer and writer, who six years ago gave up agriculture, and has traveled the entire country, making a first-hand survey of the farming industry. He has visited in 47 states investigating the trend and conditions of agriculture, and his volume is extensively documented.

"Large sections of our agricultural population, producing world crops on a world market, have been reduced to a condition of peasantry and to the average world wage of a peasant, 25 cents a family a day," Mr. Carr writes. "The American family farm is now \$5,000,000,000 a year from being a going concern."

"Since the time of Washington agriculture has been whipsawed by high costs and low prices. The present disparity between a deflated agriculture and a bloated and baseless industrial prosperity can be represented by the relative daily wages of 25 cents for the farmer, \$4.95 for the industrialist."

"The Administration proposes to 'stabilize' agriculture at that level," this argument continues. "That is not enough. The issue must be met. Some action must be taken that will raise the price of food."

Congress Can Raise Prices

"This can be done. Congress can do it. Congress has repeatedly raised industrial prices by tariff walls. It has raised railroad rates 30 per cent and this at the height of the worst agricultural depression this country has ever seen. It has raised the wages of industrial labor by laws to prevent immigration."

"Once men asked to regulate conditions to raise prices in agriculture, the country's basic industry, had the Government balked."

"This issue must be met. One way to raise farm prices would be to go back to the old McNary-Haugen plan, and if it still is objected that the Government should not thus far engage in business, turn the plan with governmental assurances, over to financiers, to private enterprise. That would work."

"Unless this situation is faced and attacked," Mr. Carr concludes, "our present one-sided and unreal prosperity will remain without foundation and will certainly collapse."

HOOVER'S MESSAGE PLEASES GERMANY

BERLIN (P)—A recommendation of President Hoover's message to Congress suggesting changes in American immigration laws was generally welcomed by the German press. It was regarded as offering the possibility of a repeal of the national origins clause which is felt to be so prejudicial to Germany."

SCHOOL RADIO SYSTEM IS CHANGED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—A new method of radiocast instruction for the rural schools has been instituted by the Ministry of Public Education. This

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANAPOLIS, Md.—Maj. Enoch Barton

Garey has just announced his resignation from the presidency of St. John's College here. During his six years as president of the institution St. John's was advanced from a C rating by the Association of American Colleges and Universities to an A rating and the enrollment has more than doubled.

MEXICAN AIR MILEAGE HIGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Civilian and military aviators, Mexican and foreign,

flew a total of 1,170,882 kilometers (702,529 miles) in Mexico during 1928, according to figures made pub-

lic by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. The Mexican Aviation Company which operates air mail, passenger and express routes between Mexico City, Tuxpan and Tampico and Vera Cruz and Merida, heads the list with 626,026 kilometers.

Rebel soldiers were being concentrated at two other points in Sonora. The main revolutionary force was said to be gathered near Navojoa, in the southern part of the State, after withdrawing from San Blas, northern Sinaloa. Federal forces were said to have occupied San Blas.

The fourth rebel camp, with a nucleus of 1300 men under Gen. Ramon Yucipio, was being maintained in the hills south of Naco.

COLLEGE LOSES ACTIVE HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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France Suspends Vaccination Order

Action Follows Storm of Protest in Britain and Note From Embassy

PARIS (P)—The French Government has temporarily suspended regulations invoked on April 16 requiring travelers entering France from England to have been vaccinated for smallpox within two months past.

The action followed presentation of a note from the British Embassy

to the French Foreign Office and a subsequent Cabinet meeting, at which the entire situation was discussed.

The order issued said that, effective at noon, April 18, anyone entering France from England at either the channel ports or French airports, would have to show a vaccination certificate of date within two months past.

Coming, as it did, just as the tourist season was starting and with

the French Foreign Office and a subsequent Cabinet meeting, at which the entire situation was discussed.

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LAW DEAN PUTS LIQUOR BUYING IN FELONY LIST

Archer Says Liberty Pleas Confuse Real Patriotism With Racketeering

Denunciation of the liquor-flavored reasoning which would confuse the patriotism of yesterday with the racketeering of today, was voiced from the rostrum of the Boylston Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., when Dean Gleason L. Archer of Suffolk Law School, before the Men's Civic Night, declared that the man who buys liquor and the man who sells it are equally guilty of a felony.

There is so much camouflage and so much propaganda used by the traffickers in liquor, said Dean Archer, that people have allowed themselves to become confused and do not know what to believe, in the face of the fact that most of the wet arguments were "childish."

The invention of the automobile sounded the knell of the liquor traffic, Dean Archer told his listeners, explaining that whereas railroads would not permit a liquor-drinking engineer to run a train confined to the rails, the public much less is inclined to permit liquor-drinking drivers to run automobiles that are confined to nothing.

The solution of the problem, he said, lies in the application of the Jones Law, and continued as follows:

"The whole bootleg structure is a house of cards built on this false conception of the supposed rights of citizens to assert their personal liberty by purchasing bootleg liquor. If a few prominent patrons of the bootleggers were to be prosecuted and punished under the Jones Law, the whole bootleg structure would collapse. If our back-door patriots could see peril to themselves—disgrace and exposure impending—they would stop buying liquor. If for a month or two the flow of gold to

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the bootleggers were to cease, they would all go out of business.

"The Jones law was enacted by Congress as one of the means of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. It is, therefore, the supreme law of the land, and our state judges are declared by the Constitution to be bound to apply it to any case in which the law is invoked. How can a case come before our state judges unless our Attorney-General or district attorney bring it before them? By implication, therefore, they have such a right.

"It, then, we conclude that the Attorney-General or district attorneys have a right to invoke the Jones law, let us examine how it might affect the buyer of bootleg liquor. The Jones law makes bootlegging a felony. But can the act of one person be a felony without involving in the same crime the person who knowingly pays him for performing that felonious act? To say that the latter is not so involved would be contrary to all our conceptions of criminal law."

BRITISH AIR MINISTER PAYS FLYING VISITS

CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, concluded his flying activities as a member of the present Cabinet with 10,000 miles of flying since Easter. When leaving, he told the Prime Minister he would be back in his seat in Parliament for the budget speech. Sir Samuel flew much of the way in an open two-seater military machine, and discussed civil aviation with French, Italian, Greek, and Egyptian ministers and with the Governor-General of the Sudan. During different parliamentary holidays the Air Minister has covered more than 40,000 miles without a miss, practically on schedule time throughout, proving that flying is a rapid, punctual, and safe means of transport.

MEXICO LANDS ALLOTTED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The revolt has in no way affected the activities of the national agrarian commissioners, according to Marte R. Gomez, Minister of Agriculture, and distribution of lands to small farmers throughout the Republic has been continued in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

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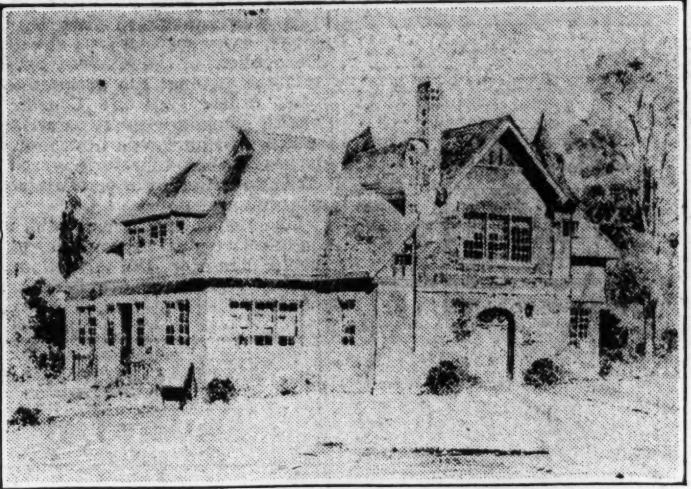
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NEWK, NEW JERSEY

The Horse Does His Part for Art



Once This Was the Stable on a Rich Man's Estate. Now It Is the Cultural Center of the Fitchburg Art Association.

Old Barn Becomes Art Center Founded by Fitchburg Woman

Beneficence of Miss Eleanor Norcross, Together With People of City, Results in Permanent Home for Art Work and Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FITCHBURG, Mass.—What was once a stable has been transformed into the home of the Fitchburg Art Association, and has been formally opened to the public for the inspection of the various exhibits. Recently about 100 children had their first class in art there.

This art center was founded by Miss Eleanor Norcross, a former townswoman, who in early youth went to Paris to continue her art studies. During her travels about Europe she sent one collection of Japanese prints, ceramics and paintings to her alma mater, Wheaton College. Other articles were exhibited in the public schools of Fitchburg and then placed in the Wallace Library. A collection also went to the Worcester Art Museum.

Miss Norcross's own contribution to the Fitchburg center was notable. Often she had felt her people were denied the cultural advantages of association with Old World examples of art left by generations of artists and artisans, and while these could not be transplanted to Fitchburg, she determined upon the plan of painting the interiors of the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, of which she was a member.

For years she worked, painting these exhibits which constitute a history of the decorative arts in France from the Gothic period down to the nineteenth century. When completed these paintings were exhibited in the museum which they represented, and now have their permanent home in the rooms of the Fitchburg Art Association, background for the children art students of the town. A tiled hall extends through the building, where are exhibited tapestries, old furniture and pictures. The rooms at the left hold the Nor-

cross paintings and brocades, and back of these is the print room, where will be exhibited rare old engravings.

The classroom on the second floor was reconstructed from a ballroom built by the original owner of the stable for his children. Here is a big fireplace, and provision for showing stereopticon slides. There also is a room with overhead lights for loan exhibitions, besides a library, storage rooms and a kitchenette.

The basement affords clothes rooms for the children, and a workshop where the young students may busy themselves at modeling clay, weaving at a loom, or other craft work. A shipping room is large enough to admit a motortruck.

Miss Frances V. Emerson of Boston, one of the trustees to whom Miss Norcross's will intrusted the execution of her cherished project explained that as a first step she went to Fitchburg and spoke to a representative group of residents and appealed for their aid. The immediate result was the organization of the Fitchburg Art Association, the raising of \$10,000, the purchase of the old stable, and its reconstruction.

This center will be maintained by voluntary contributions of members and friends, with Miss Norcross's endowment as the nucleus, which already has appreciated substantially in value. The building opened with classes for children and lecture series for adults in the afternoon to all of which only a nominal charge for admission is made.

TRADE BOARD HEARS HOW POWER WORKED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Details of a \$50,000 campaign to which power companies were major contributors, waged in 1922 against an act which would have allowed California to go into the public utility business, were related to the Federal Trade Commission by Herbert C. Jones, State Senator of San Jose, Calif.

Mr. Jones was chairman of the Senate committee which in 1922 investigated activities of power companies in opposition to the proposed act, and told the Federal commission the results of the local inquiry in connection with nation-wide investigation of publicity activities of the power industry. The California measure was decisively defeated, he reported.

The power companies' expenditure

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Farm relief and limited tariff
2. Wellesley College.
3. Anna Howard Shaw.
4. What is your question, a courteous command or a pertinent inquiry?
5. Idaho.

RASKOB CALLS CONFERENCE

NEXT WEEK—John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, has called a meeting of the executive committee and advisory board of the party to consider methods of raising funds to cover a \$1,500,000 deficit remaining from the unsuccessful campaign to elect Alfred E. Smith to the Presidency.

YOU'LL LOVE ITS RICH, FRESH FLAVOR—DIFFERENT BECAUSE IT IS MADE FROM PURE, SWEET TABLE CREAM.

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PRINTING INK MERGER UNITES FIVE CONCERN

NEXT WEEK—Formation of the General Printing Ink Corporation to consolidate five manufacturers of printing ink and related products is announced. The combining companies include the George H. Morris Company, American Printing Ink Company, Eagle Printing Ink Company, Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, and Sigmund Ullman Company.

The consolidation forms a company with eight manufacturing plants, located in New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Mass., Jersey City, Hoboken, Harrison and Rutherford, N. J. The new concern will have capital of 45,000 shares of \$6 cumulative preferred stock and 135,000 shares of no par common.

MR. JONES WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH IN 1922 INVESTIGATED ACTIVITIES OF POWER COMPANIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED ACT, AND TOLD THE FEDERAL COMMISSION THE RESULTS OF THE LOCAL INQUIRY IN CONNECTION WITH NATION-WIDE INVESTIGATION OF PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES OF THE POWER INDUSTRY. THE CALIFORNIA MEASURE WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED, HE REPORTED.

The power companies' expenditure

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tures were made through the Greater California League and the People's Economy League, but the buckling of the organizations was unknown to the general public, the witness reported. The agent 551-605 did not include financial or business advertising, Mr. Jones explained. Advertising in the last four months of 1922 "showed a material increase over that of the first eight months," he said.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Southern California Edison Company took legislators on excursions to the Sierras, in an effort "to show the leaven of opposition to public ownership," Mr. Jones testified.

CITIZENS FRAME FOREIGN POLICY, SAYS SHOTWELL

Democratic Trend Is Explained at Women's Statecraft Institute

"The most striking single change in the policies of the United States within our time," said Prof. James T. Shotwell, speaking at the Statecraft Institute of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in Boston today, "is the rapidly growing democratization of its foreign policy. Foreign policy is no longer regarded as an external to the major business of straightening out our home affairs; it is no longer incidental and unreal.

"The most effective government is that which carries on the life functions of nations without the need of constant interference but which calls into play intelligent co-operation and fair minded criticism upon the part of citizens. In the field of foreign relations, we are rapidly reaching a condition where this co-operation is becoming possible, and the problem which confronts us now is to discover how we can be helpful in the promotion of sound policies without being short-sighted obstructive through ignorance of our real objectives, and how we can be critical and, at the same time, constructive in our criticism."

Deplores Bureaucracy

"Going on to define the participation of the United States in international affairs, Professor Shotwell pointed out that it was so new a phenomenon that the proper field for its exercise had not been thought through yet. He believed the first step in clarifying our foreign policy must be to distinguish between the two major fields of general principles and definite measures on the other. The two fields, he said, were almost as different as the process of constitution-making is from that of the day-to-day administration of a going concern; the one is a matter of structure and fundamental principles, the other a question of the transaction of business in the routine or under the conditions prescribed for it.

After pointing out that the duty of government was the administration of a nation's affairs and that the responsibility for successful administration lay primarily with the administration itself, Professor Shotwell deplored the bureaucratic concept of government which would support a government blindly in all its dealings and was therefore undemocratic and turned to a discussion of means whereby the Kellogg-Briand Pact could be made effective by certain additions of attitude on the part of nations which are or will become parties to it.

Describing the Pact as a multifaceted treaty, a contract and no mere assemblage of protestations and proclamations of intention on the part of each signatory, he pointed out that no such international commitment could be made without offering alternatives for war because "otherwise we should be fastening the world in iron fetters with no machinery for change, no institutions

to protect rights on outside territory, or to provide a means for adjustment in a continually changing world.

The renunciation of war, therefore, which is asserted in Article I of the Pact, would have been wholly a delusion, he said, were it not that in Article II provisions are made that the only way for settling disputes in the future is to be by and through "pacific means of settlements." This, Professor Shotwell said, was the positive part of the treaty and article I the negative, and upon the positive statement the signatory nations must now set about building the structure of their international relations.

May Let Diplomacy Work

"Happily," the speaker continued, "Article 2 does not state that we must at once settle our disputes. We can go on disagreeing so long as we do not fight. That is a happy safety-valve, for even civilized nations are not yet sufficiently confident of getting justice at the hands of their neighbors to be willing to put any terms from an opposing government.

Specific proposals have been made in a report to the state Legislature by a joint committee of the Assembly and Senate to issue bonds in the sum of \$109,000,000, to be voted on by the people in November, 1930. The committee, as the result of two years' study, recommends three projects for development of the irrigation re-

sources of the State. They include a dam, in the extreme northern part of the state, to cost \$70,000,000, the water from which will be carried southward for use in irrigation of the lower Sacramento and lower Joaquin valleys; dams, pumping plants, aqueducts and levees in the San Joaquin Valley, to cost \$24,000,000; flood control of the Santa Ana River, southern California, for the benefit of the great citrus fruit districts, to cost \$15,000,000.

A minority recommends, in addition to the above, that the total bond issue shall be for \$150,000,000 and also cover a bond proposal to be constructed across the Carquinez Strait to prevent tide water flowing up the Sacramento River, thereby destroying the fertility of a great area.

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Branches in All Principal Cities

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The owners of the Petrel* are enthusiastic fishermen, and during the season both trolling and still-f

UNIFORM MOTOR CODE TO ENGAGE WIDE ATTENTION

Bills to Be Presented in 41 State Legislatures to Promote Safety

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Bills providing for the adoption of a uniform vehicle code, the prevention of accidents and the more orderly conduct of traffic are engaging the attention of the legislatures of 41 states, according to J. Burton Weeks, president of the American Motorist's Association and president of the Key-stone Automobile Club.

A score or more automobile associations have joined with American Motorists in having the code adopted as far as possible in the same form as promulgated by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, of which President Hoover is chairman.

Following are some of the provisions, according to Mr. Weeks:

All traffic signals uniform, placed at the nearest visible point, so that the signals will be easily read and understood; elimination of signals in the center of the streets; uniform signal for right and left hand turns; coasting with clutch out of gear prohibited; stop signs, yellow with red lettering; slow and caution signs, yellow with black lettering; jay-walking a misdemeanor.

Mr. Weeks predicts that the adoption of the uniform code, particularly that part regarding traffic signs, will go a long way to reduce accidents, promote highway safety and enhance the joy of motoring in that it will dispel from the thoughts of the touring motorist uncertainty as to traffic regulations in the various cities he visits, which, he thinks, causes many drivers to become confused in traffic. In New Jersey, where the entire code became effective on Sept. 1, 1928, there has been reported a greatly increased efficiency in the handling of traffic, both local and through. Parts of the code have been adopted in Pennsylvania and in 18 other states.

The effort of the various motor associations is to have the code adopted in its entirety in all states so that it will be 100 per cent effective. One of the primary goals of the code is to put the reckless motorists off the highway by adopting regulations for the issuance of drivers' permits. The code makes stringent regulations in this connection, particularly denying permits to persons who have been arrested for driving while intoxicated.

Insurance companies and accident prevention groups are working in behalf of the uniform code, asserting that a great reduction of casualties can be effected as well as a great reduction of property damage. In the case of a person against whom a judgment has been rendered, but who has failed to liquidate the judgment, special consideration is provided in that driving permits are suspended until he has fully liquidated the judgment or established a guarantee of financial responsibility.

If the code is adopted in its entirety a driver who has had his permit revoked in one state will not be able to obtain a permit in another state until he has complied with all the requirements of the state which first revoked his permit.

Canadian Averse to Retaliation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. THOMAS, Ont.—We suggestion in the Dominion House of Commons and elsewhere that, as the United States Congress is about to hold a special session to increase duties on agricultural products, Canada should do likewise, finds some pretty severe opponents in this country. One of them is Mitchell F. Hepburn, member of Parliament for Elgin West, who in an address to his constituents at Rodney spoke in part as follows:

"The question of retaliation," he said, "in dealing with this part of his address, "is very much before the

Canadian public today. So far as the Canadian farmer is concerned, however, the only farm produce coming into this country that matters is likely to be ten per cent of what is produced. So if the 'retaliationists' succeed in carrying out their wishes, their policy can apply only in the case of such produce. It would certainly be of no economic advantage to increase the tax on goods that are not competitive in this country.

"A careful analysis of our trade returns for 1928 shows that in that year we exported to the United States in competitive farm produce, such as grains, dairy products, livestock, animals, meats, vegetables and fruits \$62,174,543, while our imports of the same class and kind were \$28,385,411. In dairy products we exported \$10,385,000 and imported \$242,000, so we could gain little or no advantage by retaliation."

"In livestock and meats we exported \$743,000 and imported \$5,337,000, so again retaliation would be of no advantage to us. In potatoes we imported \$798,000 and exported to the value of \$4,593,000, so a high tariff in the early season would stiffen the price until the main production was on the market. In the long run the potato-grower would lose the entire potential market for his surplus and probably ruin the whole industry."

Cuba Maligned, Says Ambassador in Sharp Defense

Dr. Ferrara Says Charges of Dictatorship Without Foundation of Fact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Oreste Ferrara, the Cuban Ambassador, has made the following reply to charges of the Foreign Policy Association regarding conditions in Cuba:

"Three groups of persons are carrying on a campaign of defamation against Cuba in this country, directing unconscionable attacks against the Republic, its government and its treasury.

"The first group is composed of three or four citizens of the United States seeking indemnification which the Government of Cuba considers unjust. When one considers in Cuba are invested more than \$1,500,000 of capital of citizens of the United States it becomes apparent that these few claims are of infinitesimal importance."

"The Cuban Government has recently signed a Pan-American arbitration convention and is disposed under the terms of this to arbitrate all questions of this class. But it could never permit that attacks or threats by private individuals, devoid of ethical or factual foundation, should compel it to disburse funds which are the property of taxpayers—Cubans, Americans, Spaniards, etc."

"The second is composed of theorists, who are ignorant of the facts and ignorant, above all, of the demands of international courtesy, doing harm, both to the country of which they write with such superb lack of knowledge and to the country of which they are citizens. The Cuban Republic is the most sincere and constant friend of the Republic of the United States of America and it will continue to be, despite the vociferations of these unadvertising gentlemen who would govern from afar a country in which they have never lived, whose institutions are to them a closed book, and whose people they do not know."

"The third group is composed of two persons only—two who give themselves falsely the name of expatriates, since they elect voluntarily to stay in the United States when they could live in Cuba protected by Cuban laws. These persons speak of non-existing persecutions and mention other persons whom they say are in agreement with them, but who actually live in Cuba, respected and, although adversaries of the present governmental régime, treated as friends by all local authorities."

"The representative of the Government of Cuba in Washington cannot participate in polemics with the persons of the groups above referred to, though he appreciates the courtesy of these editors who have invited him to make reply in their columns."

"In the United States are thousands of persons with interests in Cuba, and this year in the neighborhood of 100,000 American tourists have visited Cuba. These people have first-hand information and can easily prove that the neighboring republic is today more than ever on the road of progress and civilization."

MANCHESTER OPENS 2236-FOOT PLATFORM

By WHEELER FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The longest railway platform in Europe was opened April 15 in Manchester by the London Midland & Scottish, when two stations, Victoria and Exchange, were connected after three years' labor. The platform's actual length is 2,236 feet, sufficient to accommodate three trains. The two platforms nearest it in length in the British Isles are York, 1,692 feet, and Edinburgh (Waverley), 1,650 feet.

The work included the strengthening and widening by 30 feet of the bridge which carries the railway over the river Irwell, the provision of additional crossover junctions and the installation of a new electric signaling system.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSE MEETS
ST. JOHNS, N. F. (AP)—A. J. Walsh, member for Harbor Main and a newcomer to the Assembly, was elected Speaker of the Newfoundland House by the members, who met and were sworn in by special commission. G. F. Grimes, Lewisporte, was chosen chairman of debates.

Hauling in the Slack of Chicago's Waterway



Chicago Aerial Survey Company
AERIAL VIEW OF RIVER-STRAIGHTENING PROJECT
New Channel and Old Looking North From Eighteenth Street. Track of New River Bed, Now Nearing Completion. Shown by Broad White Line; Channel Has Been Dug to Wavy Black Line Just Under Roosevelt Road. Numbers at Top Indicate Position of Streets—(1) Franklin Street, (2) Wells Street, (3) Sherman Street, (4) La Salle Street, (5) Clark Street, (6) Federal Street, (7) Dearborn Street, (8) Plymouth Court.

CHICAGO WATER SOON TO FLOW IN NEW MADE BED

Taking Out River's Bend in Down-Town Section Means Much Bridge Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Unkinking the Chicago River, a \$5,600,000 project designed to open four important down-town

streets now cut off short by the stream and thereby free a water-bound business section for expansion southward, is well under way.

Although the river still bends past a crowded area that can ill afford such waywardness, about two-thirds of the proposed straight channel has been dug to half the required width and depth and early autumn may see the stream turn into its new route.

Taking Up Tracks

This means that a quarter century task is nearly complete. Transplanting the waters required two years or so at the most. A longer task was to convince the public that it would pay to take the bend out of the stream. That took about two decades.

Then came the task of preparing

Whittall Rug Personality

Whittall Rugs possess "It" in a marked degree. Placed side by side with other rugs of identical cost, the individuality of the Whittall is at once apparent, and this is not alone because of harmonious design and colorings.

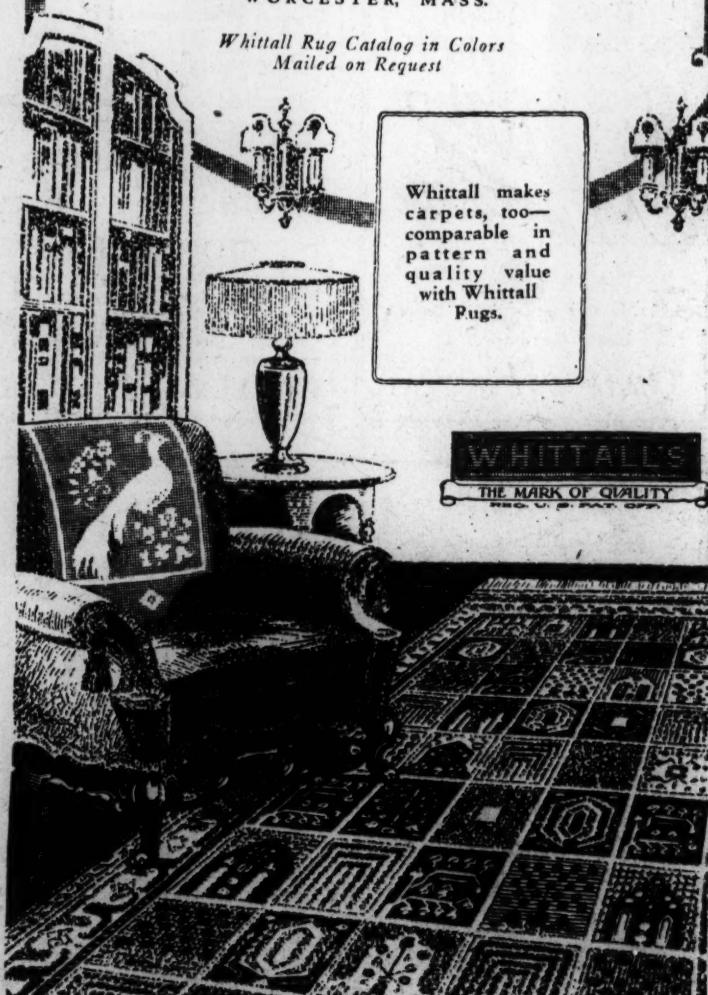
The fabric's quality stands forth—the more noticeably as the rugs see years of equal service. You will find that these quality comparisons apply as favorably to Whittall Palmer Wiltons as to the higher grade Whittall Anglo-Persians, for both represent the last word in artistic and intrinsic worth.

M. J. Whittall Associates, Ltd.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Whittall Rug Catalog in Colors
Mailed on Request

Whittall makes
carpets, too—
comparable in
pattern and
quality value
with Whittall
Rugs.

WHITTALL'S
THE MARK OF QUALITY



the ground. Railroad tracks of nine or ten companies had woven an intricate pattern over the land involved. Changing the river bed meant transferring this mass of trackage to other sites. About 120 separate parcels of land worth \$13,900,000 had to be transferred.

The actual moving of the river into a new bed 200 feet wide and 27 feet deep was none too simple. It involved excavating 950,000 cubic yards of dirt from the new channel and filling in about 1,000,000 in the old. But it could not be directly transferred because the old stream must be used until the new route could be ready. Nor could they dump it in the crowded neighborhood.

It was therefore sold to a contractor for 48 cents a cubic yard. The old river bed will be filled in probably with purchased lake sand after ships are sailing on the new.

To prepare for the river's change it was necessary to build two new bridges over dry land at a cost of several millions, to be ready for the straightened stream. One of these is finished, the other under construction.

Rebuilding Bascule Bridge

Another bridge, owned by a railroad, is going to be moved and remodeled to fit its new location. It is a bascule bridge, lifting on a pivot for the passage of big vessels. To make the alteration, engineers are going to cut the span from its pivot base, put it on scows and pilot it over to a nearby slip, where they will shorten it 40 feet and refinish the edge. The controlling tower from which it was severed will be floated on another scow to the new location on the straightened channel. Then the remodeled span will be put back in place and reattached.

How much more the railroads may gain remains to be seen, but experts predict that if they develop their air rights by building skyscrapers over the tracks as the roads did in New York, an increase in value of \$35,000,000 is a likelihood.

SEEKS AIR SAFETY DEVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—An appropriation from the Guggenheim Foundation has been placed at the disposal of Prof. L. P. Delsasso of the University of California, with which he will attempt to perfect a device that will keep air pilots constantly informed of their altitude and give audible warning when the plane approaches a hillside, or any vertical surface which would result in disaster.

Norway has special attractions for all nature lovers. The round trip Ulyk-Voss-Haugastol-Eidjord offers a series of the most varied and beautiful prospects. The great open plateaus, such as Hardangervidda with Ørternvand and Ustavand, are typical examples. Along the greater part of the way one looks across the Hardangerjøkelen glacier. Few sights make such an overwhelming impression on the traveler as the contrast

Norway Builds Mountain Road, Vik in Eidjord to Haugastol

Long Considered an Impossible Task Because of the Precipitous Nature of the Territory, the Picturesque Way Is Now Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—An imposing and extremely beautiful mountain road has just been completed in Norway. It leads from Haugastol to Eidjord in Hardanger over Hardangervidda (the Hardanger plateau) to Haugastol Railway station on the Bergen-Oslo Railway.

One reason why this mountain road has aroused such extraordinary interest even in Norway is that till about 1850 it was considered an impossible task to construct a road through these precipitous mountains.

The Maabø Valley, through which the western ascent of the way runs, is like a huge fissure in the mountain plateau. This gorge ends abruptly with a perpendicular wall, 600-700 feet high, where the river forms the mighty Vringfoss waterfall, with a free fall of 541 feet. A road of this description has a peculiar attraction for tourists, and is of great importance because of the rushing, murmuring and trickling of running water gives action to what might else seem cold and silent.

The director points out that for winter traveling in Norway a splendid winter conveyance is the reindeer. In Finmark, the most northern part of the country, the reindeer has been used for traveling for centuries, and this might be done also in southern Norway. The reindeer knows how to make its way even on considerately steep hillsides and through deep snow.

ALBERTA ADOPTS PLAN FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

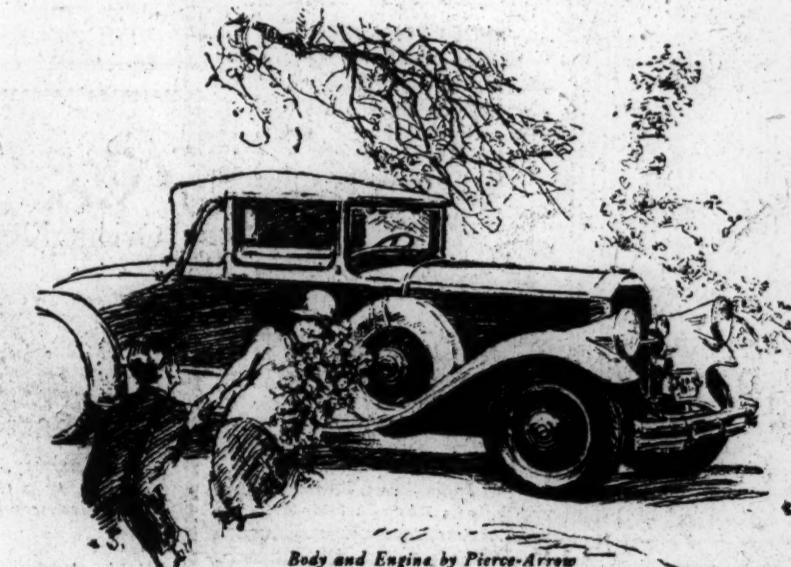
EDMONTON, Alta.—Alberta has joined the ranks of the other Canadian provinces which now make provision for old age pensions, as at the legislative session just convened the Old Age Pension Act was made law. Under the provisions of this enactment the Alberta Government will pay 40 per cent, the municipality within whose area a pensioner is resident will pay 10 per cent and the Dominion Government 50 per cent.

Included in this year's budget is a vote of \$330,000 to provide for the provinces' contribution to this legislation, and a like amount will be contributed by the Dominion, thus bringing the total for the year up to \$660,000. The maximum pension payable under the scheme will be \$240 yearly.

WHAT IT IS— not what it Costs!

THAT heading epitomizes Pierce-Arrow. It is the philosophy which says that ideals must be met before markets—that traditions should come before trading.

As an example: To the typical Pierce-Arrow purchaser, this car is not just so many dollars' worth of automobile. It is something which yields a high type of personal gratification—the consciousness of a possession that is recognized as the very finest thing of its kind.



125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per Hour • 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases
Non-shatterable Glass • Fender or Bracket: Headlamps optional without extra charge.

THE NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT BY PIERCE-ARROW

FROM \$2775 TO \$8200 AT BUFFALO

In purchasing a car from income, the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment

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Buffalo, N. Y.

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Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk
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STAYFORM meets every woman's need for a comfortable supporting garment to keep her figure young and supple. STAYFORM also develops poise and grace.
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GERMAN GROUP PAYS GOOD WILL VISIT TO BOSTON

Other Parties to Follow in Movement to Promote International Amity

Promotion of international amity by the interchange of ideas has been the object of several groups of German business interests in visiting the United States. Two of these groups arrived at New York early this month under auspices of the Frankfort Fair, to tour the leading cities of the country.

Organized groups of tourists from Germany to the United States, bent on pleasure and the general spreading of good will, a new phase of this movement, are now beginning to come here and what is said to be the first such group to visit New England arrived at Boston on the Cunard liner *Scythia* from Liverpool, late Monday, remaining long enough to make a sight-seeing tour in special buses to Harvard, Technology, and some adjacent points of interest, and continuing to New York by train, where they arrived today.

The party consists of business men and their wives and the tour will include Boston, New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit and other points. Sailing from New York April 24 on the Cunarder *Berengaria*, the party will tour France prior to returning to Germany.

T. C. Jaekel of the Hamburg Travel Bureau, who took charge of the party, said that the group is the first of several planning to visit the United States, and that they were all anxious to land in Boston, to visit its educational institutions.

While in Boston, the party made their headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. Those in the group included Bruno Franke, a German leather manufacturer; Alfred Grass, head of a factory for producing railroad supplies; Werner Stein, son of a Berlin

banker; Paul Gast, a German postal official; Alexander Ambrosch, textile merchant; Dr. G. Wuestmann, and Mrs. Wuestmann, and Gustav Brunner, a Hamburg freight shipper, and Mrs. E. E. Brink.

The party crossed the Atlantic in the tourist third cabin accommodations, and, while they are people of means, expressed delight with the service and low cost class of travel thus obtainable.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Connecticut—Hartford (Second Church): Church Edifice, Lafayette and Russ Streets, 3:30 p.m., and 8:15 p.m., April 27.

Georgia—Columbus: Muscogee County Court House, 8 p.m., April 22.

Massachusetts—Amherst: C. T. Plunkett High School Auditorium, 8:15 p.m., April 23.

Athol: Chapel, Ridge Avenue, 8:15 p.m., April 23.

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p.m., April 26 and 27.

Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p.m., April 25.

New Bedford: Town Hall, Center Street, Fairhaven, 8 p.m., April 25.

Ware: Ware Town Hall, 8:15 p.m., April 26.

Worcester (First Church): Auditorium, Hotel Bancroft, 12:10 p.m., April 23. Radiocast Station WTAC, 580 kilocycles.

New Hampshire—Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p.m., April 23.

New Jersey—Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 4 p.m., April 21.

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p.m., April 23.

Union City: Emerson High School, New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8:15 p.m., April 22.

New York—Auburn: Universalist Church, South and Lincoln Streets, 8 p.m., April 25.

Champlain: Baptist Church, South Main Street, 3:30 p.m., April 21.

Cortland: High School Community Hall, 8:15 p.m., April 23.

Glocester: Glove Theater, 8 p.m., April 21.

Hudson Falls: Washington County Court House, 8 p.m., April 22.

Ithaca (First Church): Masonic Auditorium, Cayuga and Seneca Streets, 8:15 p.m., April 22.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8 p.m., April 25.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p.m., April 26.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 2:30 p.m., April 27.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p.m., April 23.

Queens Village: Little Room, Citizens' Community House, 8:15 p.m., April 26.

Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., April 23.

Rockville Center: Masonic Temple, Lincoln Avenue, 3:30 p.m., April 21.

Rome: Court House, Court and James Street, 3:30 p.m., April 21.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p.m., April 21.

Troy: Church Edifice, 33 Second Street, 8 p.m., April 21.

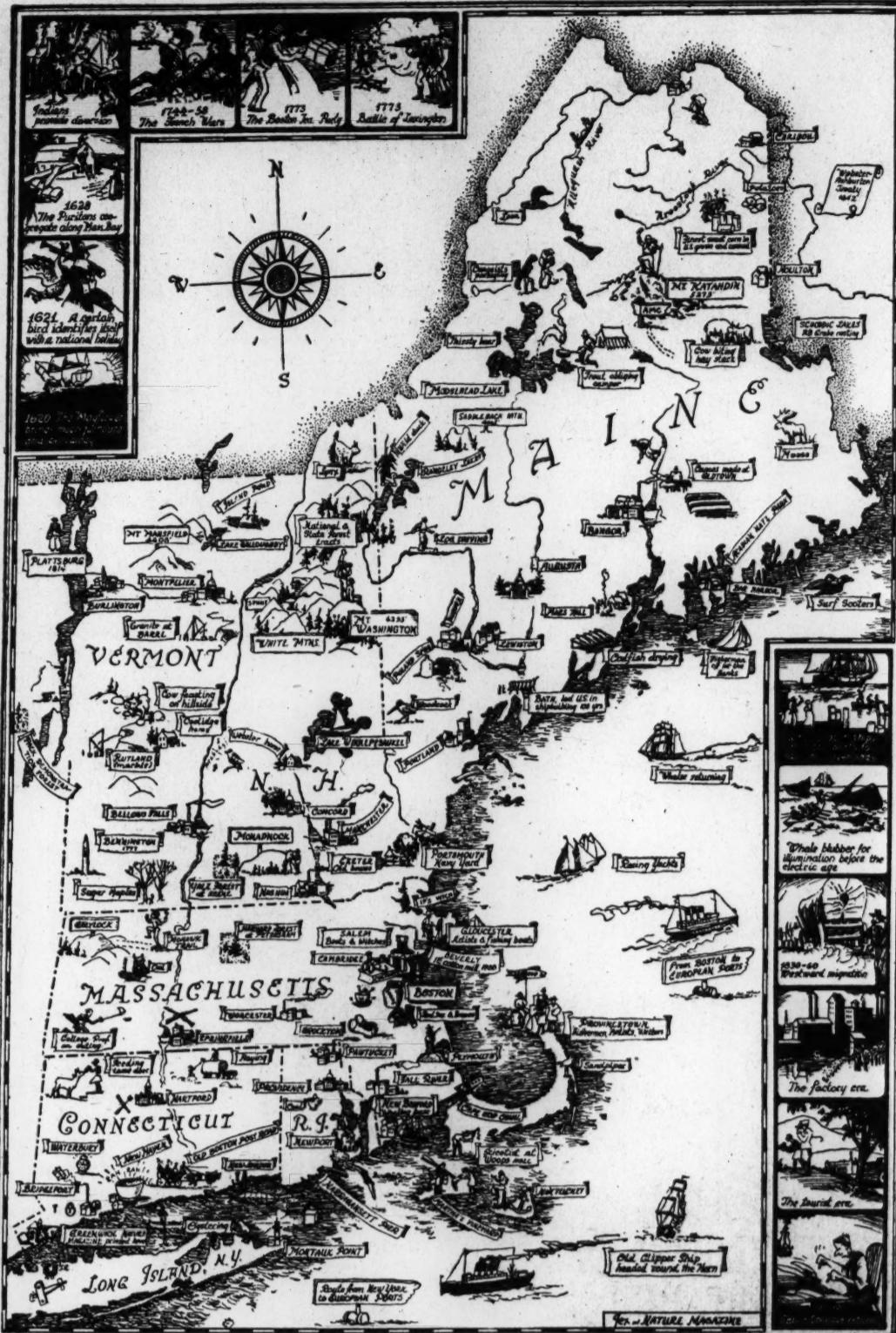
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p.m., April 26.

North Carolina—Salisbury: Capitol Theater, 3:30 p.m., April 21.

Pennsylvania—Chester: Masonic Building, Ninth and Welsh Streets, 8:30 p.m., April 21.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p.m., April 22.

"Full of Antique Furniture and Pilgrims"



History of First Settlements of Northern Atlantic Seaboard Down to Modern Times Pictured in Miniature Clichés.

New England Lore Featured in Map

Incidents From Mayflower to Coolidge's Home-Coming Told Pictorially

recreation possibilities. Upon it the entire six states are filled with pictures ranging from the Yule bowl and the Boston Tea Party to the Conquest up through the whaling base at New Bedford that baked beans of Boston up to codfish taking sun baths and moose taking strolls in the upper section of Maine.

The magazine containing the map will have a picture of the Old Man of the Mountain in New Hampshire upon its cover, and many of its articles will boost the section, one of them declaring New England's natural settings its biggest cash business, with nearly \$300,000,000 a year spent by tourists.

"HIGHER-UPS" SOUGHT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Efforts to reach the "higher-ups" among the bootleggers in and around Buffalo will be made by prohibition investigators who will be sent into western New York by the Government, it was learned here. The new squad will supplement the work of the present force under Administrator Andrew McCampbell.

If action is not taken at once, he said, it will be too late for the city to observe its anniversary in a fitting manner. He expressed willingness to borrow the necessary funds outside the city's debt limit if necessary.

In asking a suspension of legislative rules to permit the Committee on Municipal Finance to consider the measure during the present session, the Mayor was strongly seconded by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Tercentenary Committee, the American Legion and various real estate and hotel interests.

At a luncheon given by Mayor Nichols to members of the Tercentenary Committee and various business and civic leaders, it was stated that

MAYOR SEEKS FUNDS TO HELP TERCENTENARY

Nichols Tells Legislature He Wants All Country to Aid in Celebration

BOSTON desires to "bring the whole country to its Tercentenary Celebration," Mayor Nichols told the rules committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in asking favorable action on his bill giving the city authority to appropriate \$250,000 for initial expenses.

If action is not taken at once, he said, it will be too late for the city to observe its anniversary in a fitting manner. He expressed willingness to borrow the necessary funds outside the city's debt limit if necessary.

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Surplus - - - - 2,500,000

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you need a Cyclone Chain Link Fence around your home to insure privacy and neatness of the property. It is the best looking and adds to the appearance of your home; and it is the most popular way of saying—Private Keep Out.

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A large variety of 50 cent Supper Specials every evening, between the hours of five and eight o'clock.

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

42 In and Around Boston

Boston's celebration will not resemble a world's fair. Plans, it was said call for an "appropriate, sound and reasonable 1930 celebration."

A. C. Ratshesky, chairman of the Mayor's Tercentenary Committee, said, however, that it is planned to have some special activity every morning, noon and evening during the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 17, wherein Boston's observance of the 300th anniversary of its founding will be concentrated.

He submitted a tentative budget for expenditure of the \$250,000 named in Mayor Nichols' bill. After deducting \$50,000 for advertising the remaining \$200,000 would be spent as follows:

Provisional figures during this year in all forms—

General illumination and street decorations for 1930—\$50,000

Fireworks—\$25,000

Music—\$20,000

Pageants—\$15,000

Operas—\$10,000

Parades—\$5,000

Naval maneuvers—\$5,000

Aviation—\$5,000

Women's activities—\$10,000

Yachting—\$10,000

Yacht races—\$5,000

Charles River Basin activities and illuminations—\$10,000

Administrative expenses—\$10,000

Miscellaneous—\$17,000

Symphony concerts—\$10,000

It was estimated that at least 250,000 people would be drawn to Boston during the month's celebration.

JONES LAW HITS FIVE HARD IN NEW ORLEANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Temperance workers should insist that the liquor question be made a vital issue in British politics, said J. H. Hudson, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield, in addressing the annual meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union at Droylsden.

One-tenth of the £300,000,000

spent on drink every year would keep the looms of Yorkshire running at full time if that amount could be applied to the purchase of woolen clothing, he said, referring to the distress in the Yorkshire woolen industries.

Unemployment was a serious problem, said Mr. Hudson, yet during

ENGLISH LOOMS HALTED BY HUGE BILL FOR DRINK

Mills Would Hum If Money Could Be Diverted to Purchase of Clothing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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workers should insist that the liquor question be made a vital issue in British politics, said J. H. Hudson, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield,

in addressing the annual meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union at Droylsden.

Personally he stood for out-and-out prohibition, but he knew that that was not yet attainable; therefore he wanted some sort of local option. This method was much the same line of travel as the United States took before finally reaching prohibition, he indicated.

the last five years Great Britain had only spent on the relief of unemployment as much as was spent in drinking clubs.

De-licensing of the public house was taking place at the rate of 400 a year, said the speaker, but he believed that this was too few. He pointed out that while public houses were being closed all sorts of other licensed institutions were being opened.

"Since 1919 we have closed, roughly, 4000 public houses, but we have opened a similar number of drinking clubs," said Mr. Hudson.

PERSIA TRAILS TURKS IN MOVE TO FREE WOMEN

Law Permitting Discarding
of Veil Expected to Be
Passed Shortly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Persia is falling into line with Turkey in emancipating her women, although it is not being accomplished so rapidly as in Turkey. At the beginning of this year, the Persian Government passed an order granting the following privileges to women: (1) When riding in a carriage or automobile the top of the vehicle may be let down; (2) Women may go to the theater or cinema; but they must occupy the upper seats, in which no men are allowed; (3) Women are not to be arrested if seen conversing with men in the streets or other public places; (4) Only if in such circumstances a woman considers herself molested and calls for help a policeman may come and arrest the man, who will be liable to a fine.

An order will probably be passed shortly to the effect that the police shall not interfere if Persian women appear in the streets without veils and wearing blouses. This is the first step in the feminist movement in Persia. It is not new; it was started as far back as the 'fifties of last century by Kourat-ul-Ayn, a woman belonging to the Bahai sect, whose members are the most progressive in the country. Kourat-ul-Ayn preached equality for men and women in all respects, but was finally executed by the mullahs. The movement seemed to have ended with her. But it was sleeping and it awoke at the time of the Revolution of 1906 when the Persians forced their Shah to give them a constitution. Several Persian women then worked with the men in bringing about the revolution.

Several girls' schools were established in the country by Western missions in the last century. But the first government school for girls was

American Intent to Impose Duties Stirs Australia

United States Seen as Intending
to Place Prohibitory
Tariff on Meats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A serious view is taken in Australia, particularly by primary producers, of a proposal by the United States authorities to impose discriminatory duties on Australian goods imported into the United States. The latest reports received in Australia concerning United States action against Australian produce indicate that the United States Government intends to impose what amounts to a prohibitory duty against beef, mutton and lamb produced in Australia.

It must be admitted, however, that the United States, in taking this action, is only doing what Australia has been doing for years by means of its tariff, as Australia has discriminated against foreign goods through the British preference system of its tariff schedule.

For the year 1926-27, the last year for which figures are available, the value of mutton sent to the United States from Australia was £45, lamb £167, and beef £317. The Minister for Trade and Customs, Henry S. Gullett said that his information was that the United States had placed a heavy duty on all rural produce except wool and sausage skin casings. Of the latter £421,000 worth was exported from Australia to the United States in the year un-

Superstation for London's Coaches Rivals Railway Termini



LARGEST MOTOR STATION IN LONDON
Accommodation is Provided for 250 Motor Coaches at Once Alongside 12 Platforms With Indicators, Showing the Destination of the Various Coaches and the Times of Starting.

London Has New Motor Station Near Vauxhall

12 Platforms With Indicators Can Handle 250 Coaches Simultaneously

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new motorcoach station which will rival the big railway termini in the facilities offered to passengers is being erected near Vauxhall and Kennington Oval cricket ground.

Mr. Boon of Blue Belle Motors, Ltd., who is responsible for the station, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it would be the largest motorcoach station in Great Britain—probably the largest in the world. Such a station, he said, had become essential to deal with the rapidly increasing coach traffic. He had calculated that there were over 27,000 motorcoaches running in the south of England alone, and the police authorities no longer allowed companies to embark their passengers in the streets.

Mr. Boon described the site as a very fine one, and said that the station would cost at least £100,000 to complete. There will be accommodation for 250 motorcoaches at a time alongside the 12 platforms with indicators showing the destinations of the various coaches and the times of starting. On either side of the entrance, built on a 250-foot frontage, will be hotels, restaurants, waiting rooms, booking offices and shops.

The station is situated on the main roads from Victoria to Margate, Dover, Eastbourne, Brighton and Portsmouth, and it is also well served by buses, tubes and trams from all parts of London.

The Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, replied that it was not usual for one government to make representations to another government in matters of domestic policy. Australia, for instance, would resent any such representations made to it by another government in regard to its tariff policy. The matter, however, would receive consideration of all its aspects.

Natives of Natal Seek Education

Inspector of Schools Pleads for Investigation of Large Store of Folklore

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, Natal—"The native is seeking education, and will get it whether we want to give it to him or not. We must see that he gets the education which is best for him," said O. M. Malcolm, inspector of native schools, an educationist well known and respected by both black and white races, when addressing the Durban Rotarians on the native problems of today.

"I am a member of a committee that is investigating the native languages," Mr. Malcolm said, "but we have not the time at our disposal to investigate the large store of folklore and customs of the natives. A study of their customs is the best way to get to understand them."

"The joint councils, consisting of a sympathetic body of Europeans and a body of men of outstanding ability on the native side, which were formed in the country to try and bring the best of both races together, are doing splendid work, and have issued memoranda of great interest to anyone wishing to study the native problems of today."

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TAE·PLAYHOUSE·OF·THE·AIR

Lighthouse Keepers Now All Have Sets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NO LONGER is the United States Lighthouse Service synonymous with dream longings, for radio is now bringing its blessings to all the lighthouses maintained by the American Government. Even though that Government has been unwilling to appropriate funds for receiving sets, the kindly beneficence of American citizens is making it possible for the 700 light stations with twice as many keepers to avail themselves of all the joys the radio can bring.

President Hoover's praises are being sung by the Lighthouse Service. It was his plea, while Secretary of Commerce, which brought a generous response from American individuals and business concerns in the form of donations of radio sets and parts for those ill-paid lighthouse keepers unable to afford to buy their own. Today practically all stations are radio-equipped, and the reports from their keepers made public at Washington are intensely human documents.

"The stations," says a statement from the Lighthouse Service, "extend from Unimak Pass at the entrance to Bering Sea to the extremities of United States territory in Maine, Florida, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and a large part of them are remote from settlements. Many of the stations even in well-settled regions are so located on rocks, islets or structures built in the water as to be difficult of access."

"There are many stations which can be reached only when the weather is favorable; as, for instance, such a light as that on Minots Ledge, standing on a reef off the Massachusetts coast, or Tillamook

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY-PLAZA, Sun. Atc., April 21, at 3:30
Joint Recital Coloratura
MELBA ABBOTT
RAYMOND EATON
Accompanist: RAYMOND BUTTELLMAN
Price—VERNE G. POWELL
Tickets 1.50, 1.00 at Oliver Ditson Co.
Mail Orders, MELBA ABBOTT, 33 Abbotts
ford Road, Brookline.

COPLEY Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 2:15
"THE RINGER"
Scotted Yard Mystery
By EDWARD PAGE
With Pedro de Cordoba—E. Clive
Extra Mat. Patriot's Day, Fri., Apr. 19

TREMONT LAST 8 TIMES
EVEN. AT 8:30
HOLIDAY MAT. FRIDAY
No Wed. Matinee This Week
THE GORGEOUS MUSICAL COMEDY
The Silver Swan
With CHARLES PURCELL
LAST TIMES SAT. MAT. & NIGHT

MAJESTIC EVERY EVENING
AT 8:30
Matines Daily Except Sunday at 2:30
WARNER BROS.
Present

SPECTACLE OF THE AGES
DOLORES COSTELLO
IN
NOAH'S ARK
GEORGE O'BRIEN
VITAPHONE PRESENTS
PRICES EVENINGS \$1.50
MATINEES \$60 to \$1.00
BEST SEATS EVENINGS \$1.50

NEW YORK CITY

LONGACRE THEA., W. 45 St. EVs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Mystery Square

"GREATEST MYSTERY DRAMA"

LYCEUM THEA., W. 45 St. EVs. 8:50
Mts. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
"MEET THE PRINCE"
Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS
"MILNE AT HIS BEST"—De Cesaires
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 45th St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. SHERIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY

Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. EVs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

CASINO 29th and Broadway, EVs. 8:30
Matines Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE PERFECT MUSICAL PLAY

MUSIC in MAY
Company of 100. Male Chorus of 60.
"BETTER THAN THE STUDENT PRINCE"

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St.
Matines Wed. and Sat.

C. MISCHÉ PICARD
presents
APPEARANCES

A COMEDY DRAMA
By GARLAND ANDERSON

"A New Thought in
Theatrical Entertainment"

Rock, off the Oregon coast, near the mouth of the Columbia River. There have been intervals at the latter station when the lighthouse tender has been unable to reach the rock for seven weeks at a stretch. At Cape Sarichok, Alaska, a few years ago, the keepers were unable to receive any mail during a period of 10 months.

The radio facilities supplied by philanthropic persons, particularly an unnamed lady donor of a large number of sets, have led to enthusiastic responses from the keepers. Most of them mention the reception of religious services, and all of them tell of the value of the weather reports transmitted from radiocast stations. The keeper at Sombrey Key Lighthouse, which is an iron tower in the water on the edge of the coral reefs of Florida, reports that the weather radiocasts enable him to take all precautions, give messages to vessels in the immediate vicinity and follow the progress of hurricanes.

The Listener Speaks

THE feeling of spring permeated the regular fortnightly "Voice of Columbia" program at 10 p.m. eastern time, on Tuesday. The whole thing was appropriately summed up by Fred Rich's 40-piece orchestra, together with the male quartet in "Yours Sincerely," a delightfully youthful number from young "Dick" Rodgers' new "Spring Is Here."

As a matter of fact this did not really conclude Columbia's musical communication to its friends since there was just time for Emerson Withorne's "Pell Street" which gives a cheerful picture of an old Chinaman sitting on his doorstep in New York and with his one-stringed violin bringing to life the scenes of his youth across the Pacific.

The announcement of spring in the mystic daze of the Druids was suggested by Deems Taylor's beautiful chromatic chorus, based on the old English folk song, "My Johnny Was a Shoemaker," which was offered by a mixed chorus and the orchestra, and was really the high point of the hour. The same composer's American folk song, "The Well Beloved," presented much the same type of coloring as sung by a mixed quartet and accompanied by the orchestra.

Adele Vasa, soprano, trilled gayly through "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," with the flute obbligato playfully mingling its notes with hers. Helen Oelheim, contralto, brought a more somber note, which was most effective in contrast to the gay tone of the program, in Gretchaninoff's "On the Steppes." Ivan Ivantsov, baritone, contributed a memory of the Italian countryside with his "Di Provenza" from "Traviata."

The orchestra under Fred Rich displayed a touch of the light-heartedness of the season in a satirical arrangement by Mr. Rich himself of "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," which was full of humor expressed by a squeeze and hesitating movement of the wooden warriors. In more sober moments it offered Lacombe's "Las Toras" from "La Feria" and Ole Speaks' "On the Road to Mandala," in which it was assisted by the chorus to very good effect.

After the widely heralded opening of this "Voice of Columbia" transcontinental series, some of the programs offered have been a little disappointing, mainly owing to a lack of unity in the arrangement of them. This last offering, however, left nothing to be desired. Furthermore it added to the enjoyment of many listeners by adhering fairly closely to the promised program. D. M.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

ST. JAMES SPA

237 Huntington Ave., next to Church Park

SPECIAL LUNCHEON 11 to 3 P.M.

(Meat changed daily)
Home cooking to take out.

Eagle Italian Restaurant

Specializing in Italian and American Food

Separative Cuisine and Service

LUNCH 50¢ DINNER 75¢

248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

THE SAMOVAR

88 WARRENTON ST. OFF STUART

Russian and American Food

Open Daily—Sundays and Holidays 12 to 8 P.M.

BRIDGE PARTIES CAPTOL 8205

Kum-Up-Tu

1619 Atlantic Avenue ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Lunch 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7

Special Luncheon 35 cents

Dinner 60 cents

248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

THE FRIENDLY DOORWAY

Pleasant Place to Eat

Corner Norway and Falmouth Streets

LUNCHEON 12 to 3 P.M.

DINNER 5 to 8 P.M.

GRACE HORNE'S

CERULEAN BLUE

442 and 444 Stuart St. at Dartmouth

A BIT OF PARIS

with New England Cooking

Luncheon Tea Dinner

Tel. Kenmore 6520 Just back of the Coplay Plaza

Tase-T Luncheonette

AND SANDWICH SHOPPE

1 SCOLLAY SQ. AT CORNILL

Open Daily 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Specializing in home-made individual Chicken and Roast Beef, Pies, Tase-T Hot Dogs, Pies and Cakes, Downyake Doughnuts to go home—25¢ dozen. Blue Plate Specials every Day. Booths and Tables. Self Service. No tips.

Nan's Kitchens

10 Oxford Terrace 30 Huntington Ave.

SPECIAL

11:30-2:30 P.M.

Dancing Wed. Thru. Sat. and Sunday 6-8 P.M.

(No cover charge)

Steak, Chicken and Waffles \$1.25-\$1.50

Dinners Our Specialty....

Served 5-7:45

When Downtown Dine at

NAN'S KITCHEN TOO

8 BOSTON PLACE

CAFÉ MINERVA

at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston

(Opp. Christian Science church)

Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service

Also CAFETERIA

"The best of its kind"

HOTEL MINERVA MGT.

H. C. DEMETER

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By GARLAND ANDERSON

"A New Thought in

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"A New Thought in

Theatrical Entertainment"

States Hof Bräu

RESTAURANT

MARKEAT AT 41st SAN FRANCISCO

400 ROOMS \$300

400 BATHS

REISS HOTEL SYSTEM OWNERS AND OPERATORS

400 BATHS

JUDGE'S SALLY AT LIQUOR LAW EARNS REBUKE

High Court in Chicago Says Light Remarks Make the Judicious Grieve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Judges who indulge in "impulsive remarks, oratorical efforts and lectures" on the prohibition law during the conduct of trials on which the law has a bearing open themselves to criticism by the higher courts. This is shown in a decision of the Appellate Court of Illinois, which took exception to censure Judge Joseph B. David of the Cook Superior Court.

In the course of the trial, which resulted in the award of \$1500 damages to Mrs. Effie Poe of Harvey against Joe Marchinak, grocer in her neighborhood, for selling poisonous whisky to her husband, Judge David made remarks which formed the basis of an appeal. He said that if Marchinak had "sold good booze, it would have been different," he remarked that when they sell poison liquor they have no standing in his court.

The Appellate Court upheld the award of \$1500 to Mrs. Poe, declaring the judgment was proper regardless of the "ebullient fulminations of the trial judge." The higher court also said:

"There are ample grounds for this criticism as the record shows. We have elsewhere said of similar conduct on the part of a trial judge, 'Though it makes the unskillful laugha, it cannot but make the judicious grieve,' and is usually costly to the litigants and to the public."

Mrs. Poe brought suit against Marchinak, under the old Dram Shop Act. Her husband, buying intoxicating liquor from the grocery store, began using it excessively in 1927, and though he made \$50 a week as a garage mechanic and a special officer on the Harvey police force, he contributed only \$50 that year to the support of their children.

Mrs. Poe testified she followed her husband to the grocery store one day and asked Marchinak not to sell her husband any more liquor. Marchinak replied, she testified, that that was the way he was making his living and he "would sell liquor to her husband if he wanted to."

This testimony was denied by Marchinak, but was corroborated by the husband and by another witness who went with him and also bought "moonshine." Mr. Poe eventually damaged one of his employer's automobiles while intoxicated—was charged \$130 for the damage and discharged. Thereafter he was unable to get a steady job and went back to his old home in Tennessee, where his wife joined him. The Appellate Court affirmed Mrs. Poe's rights to recover "actual and exemplary damages."

Church Youth Unites to Wage Peace Crusade

(Continued from Page 1)

the rafters, were the words, "All rank abandon, ye who enter here." And so it came about that soldiers of all ranks, high and low, rich and poor, found in the companionship of Talbot House, a rendezvous of peace where the implements of war were happily forgotten.

After the armistice, and the struggles of civilian life pressed in upon the lads who had returned from the front, the sentiment spread for the transference of Talbot House from the battlefield of Flanders to the streets and by-ways of England. Accordingly, 100 H centers of fellowship have been instituted in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Southampton, Bristol, Sheffield, Bradford, Leicester, Hull, and in other cities of the Empire such as Halifax, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

These houses are the first of a series of homes, each with a family of 20 or more young men who are pledged to live lives unsullied by the prejudices of class or creed.

Forming International Camp

An international camp of youth is presently to be organized in Europe under the auspices of the Young People's Commission of the World Alliance for International Friendship. It is expected that the variety of points of view honestly expressed in this camp will diminish somewhat the frictions and sensitiveness that stand in the way of unity and understanding.

Select delegates of high school youth are to be chosen for this adventure from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Sweden, France, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, and the Baltic states.

It is proposed that the first of these camps shall be set up in the Black Forest of Germany. In addition,

Negro Aide to Peary on North Pole Dash Wins Belated Recognition for Heroism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Belated recognition of his heroic services as aide to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in his discovery of the North Pole 20 years ago, has just been accorded Matthew A. Henson, a Negro, in the presentation of a silver cup by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce. The inscription reads:

"To Matthew A. Henson as a token in recognition of his service to science as a member of the Peary expedition which discovered the North Pole April 6, 1909."

Bills have been introduced at various times to win for him a Congressional award. Instead, a post as clerk in the Custom House at something like \$2000 a year was given him. Not until the action of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce has he received public acknowledgment.

He alone remains to tell of Peary's final historic dash, on which he was one of the party of seven Americans who, with 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs and 12 sledges, made up one of the

four youth conferences are being planned for by this same commission, one to be held in the Balkans, one in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in North America. These "good will conferences," as they are to be called, will be convened in an atmosphere of comradeship that will make relatively easy a frank discussion of mooted questions. Out of these sectional conferences it is hoped to organize a world conference of Christian youth.

Founded on World Unity

The boys' work of the Young Men's Christian Association, is motivated by a philosophy of world unity. Here, too, camps of boys are being organized, and lads in their teens are being chaperoned by competent leaders, on pilgrimages of friendship across seas and in distant places. The Girl Reserves, organized under the aegis of the Young Women's Christian Association, are also dedicated to their relationship with the children and youth of all lands. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts are likewise made conscious of a responsibility in citizenship, not only to their own country, but to the world community. This is also true of the Camp Fire Girls.

It has not been so long ago when the emerging young manhood and womanhood of the United States and other nations, knew little or nothing about humanity which Goethe declared was above every nation. Today, through camps, institutes, conferences and organizations of world dimensions, the young people of all lands are being taught to know something of international friendship; they are being schooled in an attitude of give and take and of mutual understanding; they are sharing thus early the varied contacts that lay at the very basis of a civilized and peace-loving world community.

Students Earning While They Learn Draw Low Grades

Chicago Dean Blames Outside Work for 10 Per Cent of Failures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten per cent of the failures of undergraduates at the University of Chicago are caused by extra employment outside of school work, it is revealed by a survey conducted by Dean George R. Moon among students placed on probation for poor scholastic grades. Student activities and social endeavors, on the other hand, take a toll of less than 1 per cent, the analysis showed.

Although many students who earn their own living maintain high grades, the effort required is too strenuous for some, Dean Moon found. The study revealed that many moved to districts of Chicago, distant from the university, and Dan Moon attributed approximately an equal failure to excessive time required for transportation as to the better-known evil of over-participation in athletics, publications or fraternal affairs.

"College activities and social life appear to have had but little serious effect in causing the difficulties of this group," the dean declared. "Outside employment proved to be a much more important factor. It is impossible to escape being impressed with the fact that many students are intensely eager for a college education and not only are willing to sacrifice every bit of their free time to achieve it, but attempt to great a program of work."

Air Stride Crowds Staff of Bureau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—As a result of the tremendous increase in aeronautical activity throughout the United States which even now, before 1929, activities are hardly under way, tops the peak of last summer, the building of the important towers of the lower Manhattan sky line.

The building is the home of the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway, which stands like a huge sentinel at the portal of the "grand canyon of American business." The structure has been a familiar figure among the architectural giants of lower New York for several years, but it is only within recent months that the engineers and contractors to the south were occupied by ware-

houses. Picture days were recalled as the \$35,000,000 structure with its 31 stories rose to a height of 450 feet above a busy thoroughfare, for the site of No. 26 Broadway played the inactive role of spectator in the dramatic days of "little old New York." This fact is thought by historians to have its foundation in the curious Dutch preference for the west side of the street.

Dutel Prefer West Side

When the Dutch settled New York in 1613, they built the first house on the west side of "De Breede Weg" almost directly opposite the site which the Standard Oil Building now occupies. For years the west side of "The Broad-Way" continued to flourish. Fashionable residences were

built there and on moonless nights the owner of every seventh house hung a candle-lantern outside to light the street. The future No. 26 Broadway remained in the dark.

But about 1790 the development of the east side of the street began. The house at No. 26 Broadway was once occupied for a time by Alexander Hamilton, but little record remains of those early structures, which were later destroyed by fire. The earliest picture of the site on which the skyscraper now stands shows the lot occupied by a coal yard. On the up-town side of the coal yard a furniture store, upholsterer, and hair cutter had quarters, while the buildings to the south were occupied by ware-

houses.

Plans Held up by Restaurant

The plot at No. 2 Broadway, which is included in the site of the present building was the location of the Adelphi Hotel, built in 1827. Its six stories established a new record for skyscrapers of that period. The present structure also includes the site of the old Produce Exchange Building, which raised the skyscraper record of the city to 225 feet in 1884.

The No. 26 Broadway property was

best shown in a table of applications received for various licenses and permits up to April 6, 1929, as compared with those received up to April 7, 1928:

April 6, '29	April 7, '28
Film Licenses 9861	4124
Renewals 3886	292
Street permit 1882	182
Mechanic Licenses 731	196
Aircraft licenses 7606	3602
Aircraft identifications 3885	1289
Title transfers 5485	1052

Instant draperies
upholstery
CLEANALL
A WORLD FAMOUS PRODUCT BY
Whittemore
MAKERS
HERE SOLICITING
SINCE 1852

Negro Aide to Peary on North Pole Dash Wins Belated Recognition for Heroism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

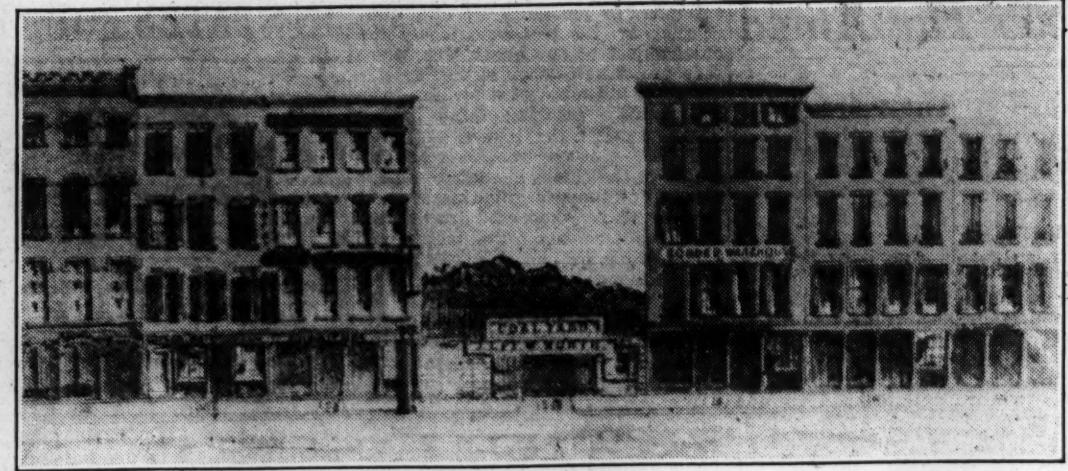
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Yesterday and Today at 26 Broadway, New York



purchased by the Standard Oil Company in 1885 and a nine-story building erected. Ten years later, a wing tower raised its height to 13 stories. When the plans were made for the new building it was stipulated that the skyscraper should be built around the old building. This was done with the result that a new facade was all that was needed to incorporate the old structure into the new one.

But the engineers were almost ready to go ahead with the work when it was found that a restaurant owner would not give up his lease. The plans were changed and the building constructed so as to leave the restaurant in an "architectural cage." When the lease expired, the restaurant was torn out and the finishing touches were put on the skyscraper on Feb. 23 of this year, completing an eight and one-half year period of sectional construction.

Hoover Puts Wisconsin Back in G. O. P. Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

sentative from Wisconsin, one of the veteran members of the delegation, campaigned for the President and Henry Allen Cooper (R), Representative from Wisconsin, dean of the House in length of service, like Mr. Nelson, privately backed Mr. Hoover.

Some of the others of the delegation kept a low profile and made the presidential race, but regardless of the extent of their support, President Hoover has included the whole group in the peace move. When the House committees are organized all will receive the recognition due their several claims of seniority. Mr. Frear has already been restored to membership on the important Ways and Means Committee.

In the future the delegation will be consulted as are all other Republican members in all patronage measures. With the enactment of census-taking legislation at the special session and the thousands of federal jobs this act will create the President's action is of great political importance to these members and enables them to extend many favors to friends and supporters.

Recent efforts of law enforcement agencies have caused rumrunning to be regarded as a more hazardous occupation than formerly. The enactment of the Jones Law has brought statements from many veterans that this act will create the less hardened type of bootleggers, who break no laws except those against liquor selling, out of the business.

Mr. La Follette and Mr. Blaine, in line with the President's policy, are being accorded full party status in the Senate's organization. No disciplinary action was taken against them. However, they will not be consulted in the distribution of patronage. Neither would comment on the action of the President or their House colleagues.

Think More Significant

Political leaders from the Northwest, and within the general Progressive group in Congress characterized the return to the party fold of the Wisconsin representatives as a political development of the greatest significance. They declared that it marked the complete break up of the old La Follette machine and the

Linens and Laces

Linen Store

Authorities urge special film-removing dentifrice.

'Oscar of the Waldorf' Enrolled Among Famed by Fellow Hosts

Business Leaders Unite With Hotel Men in Showering Plaudits Upon Boniface Known Around World—Wears Decorations of Three Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hotel men from all over the United States and Canada and some of the leaders of industry and finance of New York City have just met here to honor "Oscar of the Waldorf" and to sing the praise of the glory that was the old Waldorf and the old Astoria's.

The occasion was a testimonial dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf by the Hotel Executives Club to Oscar Tschirky, now a "gentleman farmer" of New Paltz. Formerly he preferred such titles as host, manager and executive of the Waldorf and, most of all, just simple "Oscar of the Waldorf."

The latest development in the Wisconsin situation is a matter of particular satisfaction for Mr. Nelson. Two years ago Republican House leaders proposed restoring him to the committee chairmanship he held when he was ousted following the 1924 campaign. Immediately La Follette organ in Wisconsin attacked him for "hacksiding." The other Wisconsin representatives remained silent, although most of them privately supported him.

Come Back With Free Hand

It was stated that no conditions needed were asked or required of the Progressive group by the President. They are free to vote on legislation as they please.

Detroit's Drastic Methods Driving Bootleggers Out

Liquor-Selling Cases in All Courts—Jones Law Aids Officers

DETROIT (AP)—Liquor selling is the subject of investigations of trials conducted by federal, state, county and city enforcement agencies.

The Detroit police trial board has before it the cases of Capt. Joseph A. Buckles and Sgt. Edward Shaw, accused of co-operating with rumrunners to prevent seizure of liquor-laden boats by federal authorities, and also accused of converting seized liquor to their private use.

A federal court 12 former United States border customs patrol inspectors face trial on charges of accepting bribes from "importers." Seven former inspectors have pleaded guilty to the charge and one has been convicted and given the maximum sentence of two years in the federal penitentiary. Nineteen alleged rumrunners are under indictment for giving bribes.

Recent efforts of law enforcement agencies have caused rumrunning to be regarded as a more hazardous occupation than formerly. The enactment of the Jones Law has brought statements from many veterans that this act will create the less hardened type of bootleggers, who break no laws except those against liquor selling, out of the business.

Police say the severe penalties imposed on bootleggers by both federal and state courts have driven the less hardened type of bootleggers, who break no laws except those against liquor selling, out of the business.

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WINNER OF ESSAY PRIZE DEPLORES NAVY ARMS RACE

Advocates American-British Compromise on Question of Rights at Sea

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERKELEY, Calif.—John A. Reynolds, University of California undergraduate in the school of international politics, who won the Carnegie Endowment Foundation's world peace essay prize for 1929, is a member of the Naval R. O. T. C. at the university and chose naval disarmament as the topic of his essay. It will be on that subject that he will address the Oxford conference.

Taking as a premise for his essay the fundamental that a "reasonable navy has a legitimate function"—to insure that the nations keep faith and to keep the seas free from piracy—Mr. Reynolds stresses the futility of competitive building. He argued that circumstances will force the great naval powers shortly to take definite and constructive steps toward limitation.

The solution to the naval armament problem, he contends, rests with Great Britain and the United States. The combined navies of these two countries represent so large a preponderance of world sea power that any limitation agreement they might reach will be tantamount to a declaration of world policy.

Defends Naval Officers

Mr. Reynolds describes as impracticable the theories that peace will be achieved only when all armes are disbanded and navies scrapped, and that naval disarmament will only be attained when admirals have been retired. He defends

naval officers, who, he says, should receive credit for honest endeavor when carrying out their commission to "develop and maintain an efficient navy."

"Instead of taking the stand that battleships should be eliminated so as to eliminate naval warfare," he argues, "it seems more reasonable to say that, since navies do not have legitimate function, the best way to avoid the battle is to take more care in the formation of policies."

There must be a compromise between Britain's policy of control of the seas and the American tradition of freedom of the seas, he said, continuing: "It is this compromise that will confine navies to their legitimate functions. The agreement may take any form but it must be and surely will be one based on mutual advantage. A definition of contraband of war may result. A definition as to when free ships make free goods is a likely solution."

Has Position in Library

For three of his four years' study Mr. Reynolds has held university scholarships. He is a capable debater, and has just returned from a country-wide tour with the University of California team. He is a candidate for president of the men's student body, and is employed in the university library.

He will leave for Europe early in July, and will be accompanied on the tour, sponsored by the International Club, by Miss Sophie Porter Edmondson of Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., winner of the women undergraduates division of the Carnegie essay contest.

After attending the Oxford conference the pair will be presented to British royalty and to the Parliament.

They will then visit Holland, attend the World Court at The Hague and take a course in international relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. At Geneva they will stay at the Widemann Institute for Students, and will meet leading representatives of the League of Nations. They will visit other European universities before returning home in August.

Rich Aztec Literature Tapped by Summer Students in Mexico

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mexico City, Mex.—From the time the student of the "Summer School" of the Mexican National University crosses the Rio Grande until he returns home six weeks later, unfamiliar, unpronounceable place names stare at him from the railway stations along the way, and at every turn he accompanies the numerous excursion parties which radiate, for his entertainment and instruction, from the national capital. These apparently uncouth names are among the most euphonious in any language; and each has its specific meaning, its history and often its legend or tradition.

To help the student appreciate the beauty of these ancient Mexican place names and to understand and pronounce them, the summer school has placed on its curriculum a course of lectures on the Aztec language. These lectures, given at various stages during the working hours of the beautiful tongue of the ancient Mexicans—the most highly developed of the native American languages.

Aztec is the most important of the Indian tongues. It was the speech of the great Aztec empire, the most highly organized of the native American states; and it is the one American language that has left us an extensive, varied and strangely interesting literature, metric in form and national in complexion.

The Aztecs were proud of their language, which they called "Na-kuatl" (clear-sounding). The Academy of Music was to Aztec what the French Academy is to the French language. It guarded most zealously the purity of their speech, developed the rules of poetic composition, encouraged the public singing of musicians and dancers. The courts of Texcoco and Mexico were centers of notable literary activity from the days of Nezahualcoyotl, 1421-1472, to the fall of the Aztec empire in 1521; and they had notable influence over the other literary centers wherever Aztec was spoken.

Though the prevailing meter of the vast body of Aztec poetry was the trochaic, the court poets, constantly experimenting with metric forms, have left us songs in a variety of meters. Nobles and princes alike were proud to be numbered among the nation's notable poets; and the most famous name in Nahualt literature was that of the picturesquely ruler of Texcoco, Nezahualcoyotl, the King Arthur of the uplands of Mexico.

The Aztec poets had a deep sense of the beauty of language and strong desire to express melody of words, their love of nature exceeded that of the poets of the Old World four centuries ago. In the opening song of the "Cantares Mex-

icos" or court songs, the Aztec poet expresses, as follows, his desire to pluck the wondrous blossoms of poetry:

Where shall I find the sweetly scented blossoms pluck in all their beauty? This I ask, with soul communing. Who will tell me where to find them? Shall I seek them outside? Ask the humming bird so brilliant; Ask the butterfly all golden? They may be where you find them, for they know, within the forest. Where the lovely scented flowers bloom in all their wondrous beauty; And the birds sing, and the blossoms sparkle in the laurel-scented wood; Where the quetzal birds assemble; There I'll pluck the wondrous blossoms sparkling with the dew of heaven...

In another song of the same collection the poet expresses his ardent desire to make perfect, polished verse:

The singer, a poem Polished like a precious emerald, Like a gleaming shining emerald. Fine lines, modulated, Of the tuneful minstrel. As my memory wanders over the land, I see the emerald. With the lustre of the emerald. Fashion I my song of nature, And the birds sing, and the blossoms sparkle in the laurel-scented wood. Bursting forth in lovely splendor, So that I with them may gladden. Bring the Master of Life rejoicing: Please the Master of our life.

J. M. CORNIN.

SALVADOR ARRESTS FOLLOW BOMB PLOT

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The discovery of an alleged plot against the President of Salvador, Dr. Plácido Romero Bosque, has been announced following the arrest of several of the supposed conspirators.

The Government announced that those arrested had planned to throw a dynamite bomb into President Bosque's automobile. President Bosque maintained his usual routine, including his afternoon automobile drive, and announced that constitutional guarantees would not be suspended.

PALEONTOLOGIST HONORED
PHILADELPHIA (P)—Dr. Charles Schuchert, professor emeritus of paleontology at Yale University, has received the Hayden Memorial Geological Medal from the Academy of Science. The medal is given for prominent research in geology, paleontology, or related subjects, and is awarded triennially.

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Exclusive Designs
\$14.75 and up

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FOR THIRTY STYLISTS
1608 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wooden trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and fresher by a day.

45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL
"A MILK"

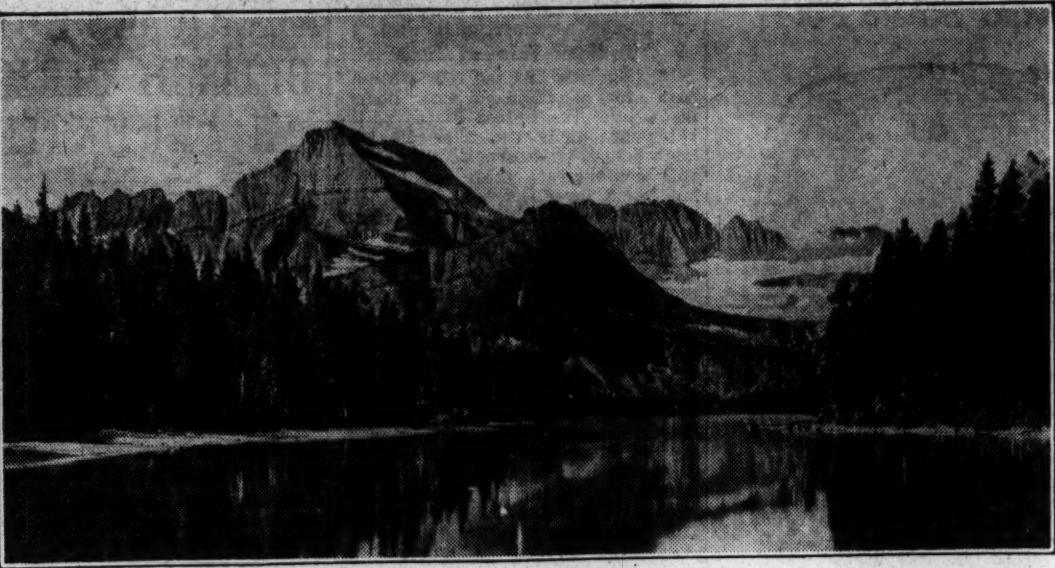
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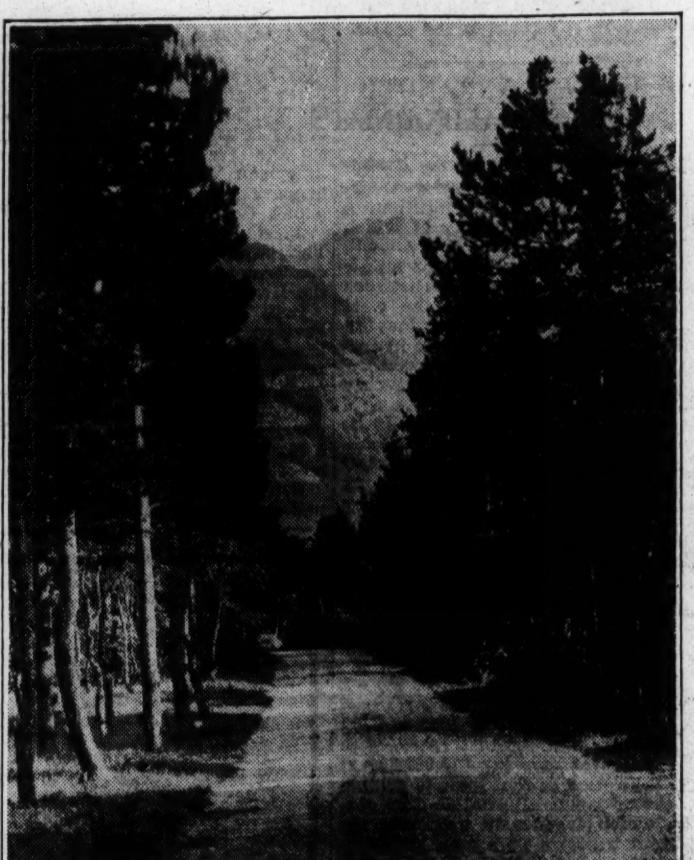
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Oriental Rugs

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Among the Great Beauties in Glacier Park Are Lakes Such as This, Set Among Snow-Swept Mountains and Fringed With Dark Forests of Evergreen.



Associated Press
Automobile Highway in Glacier National Park, Leading into the Mountains From the Huge Log Gateway Hotel.

New Glacier Park Scenic Routes Penetrate Silence of the Rockies

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

AS PART of its general plan to throw open to the motorist the scenic wonders of America's unrivaled national parks, the Federal Government is at present carrying out an extensive road construction program in Glacier Park, Montana's alpine resort.

Funded by an appropriation by Congress, the proposed motor highways involve expenditure of millions of dollars. But when routes already mapped out have been completed, hard surfaced roadways will give entrance from existing state highways to some of the most inspiring mountain territory in the United States.

Geographically the great reserve straddles the Rockies just before the continental divide crosses the Canadian border. Scenically its com-

paratively small area seems an epitome of all the glories of the famed mountain range.

The rugged beauty of the glacier-covered country, its rare rock formations and colorful strata, and the innumerable deep blue snow-fed lakes which overflow in winding

streams or falls of 1000 feet—all this under the great silence of the Rockies, makes the park one of the Nation's finest recreational assets.

Leads to Some Center

And it is these attractions that the new highways will tap. Each route under construction or contemplated leads to some center from which paths, foot, horse or automobile, radiate to spots of beauty. Each enables the tourist to get into the heart of the glacier lands, perhaps to follow the old Indian trails still frequented by elk and deer. Rocky Mountain sheep and marmots, perhaps to hike over flower-strewn reaches or alpine crags, or perhaps to boat on still lakes or fish in swiftly running streams.

Present plans provide for about 130 miles of new or reconstructed highway. The estimated cost of these works was figured by the board which conducted the original surveys in 1925 at more than \$3,500,000. But experience to date has shown that amount will fall substantially short of the actual expenditures long before the last stone has been rolled into place.

The rugged nature of the country has presented hundreds of difficulties to the engineers, and in places costly deviations have been justifiably made so that the motorist would get the utmost out of the scenic surroundings of the highway. In one instance, on the trail from Many Glacier, the road has been relocated so that the artistic harmony of the approach to the hotel would be emphasized.

Transmountain Highway

Probably the most interesting of the several roadways now in the hands of the Bureau of Public Roads, which is supervising the work, is the Transmountain Highway. This, when the various links in course of construction are completed, will connect St. Mary, on the main federal aid

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FOXES for SPRING

Fine selected fruits in heavy syrup

Large cans, 55c. \$6.25 a doz.
Apricots, Peaches, Cherries,
Pears, Plums

Also the Finest Butter and Eggs

Strictly Family Grocers for
Over 100 Years

WE STORE FURS

Theo. J. Siebert

1730 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dressy Shoes for the Children

You'll save time and inconvenience coming to Dalsimer's first. You'll find everything you and the kiddies like—and remember, every pair is built on the Dalsimer Pe-don-ic last—permitting the growing foot to function normally. Just one model shown.

Dalsimer

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PHILADELPHIA

Seamless Axminster Rugs Heavy Grade at Low Prices

Grade A

9x12 \$39.50

9x12 Feet \$36

8.3x10.6—\$36

Grade B

9x12 \$30

Feet \$28.50

8.3x10.6—\$28.50

7.6x9—\$23

If Perfect, You'd Pay One-Fourth More

Slight imperfections brought this group of Axminsters of superfine quality to a very ordinary range of prices. Imperfect as applied to these rugs means any small wire-mark left by the loom. Such as a table or davenport would keep from ever showing.

Designs are new, colors correct for any room in the house, and quality of nationally-known standard. They are beautiful Rugs that now will save you money—and that will give long service.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Fourth Floor, West

Fourth Floor

Registered Motor Vehicles Reach 24,493,124 in 1928

1,359,883 More Than 1927—Owners Pay \$322,630,025 in Fees and Other Charges

WASHINGTON (P)—Motor vehicles registered in the United States rose to 24,493,124 last year, the Bureau of Public Roads announces, placing the increase over 1927 at 1,359,883 or 5.9 per cent.

The figure, based on state registra-

tion reports, covered automobiles, taxicabs, buses, motor trucks and road tractors, but did not include 148,189 trailers and 117,946 motorcycles.

Owners paid the states and the District of Columbia an aggregate of \$322,630,025 in license and registration fees, permit charges and other taxes, and \$2,078,593, or 7 per cent, for the year. State highway funds profited by \$208,880,272, local road funds by \$60,399,109, and state and county bond funds by \$21,569,911.

Registration totals and fees collected by states follow:

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATION FEES

State Registered Fees

Alabama 269,518 \$3,474,065

Alaska 214,931 3,786,404

Arizona 1,799,890 9,292,301

Arkansas 284,867 1,790,183

California 387,492 7,027,207

Colorado 51,210 228,916

Connecticut 352,981 4,935,995

Delaware 318,154 4,084,977

Florida 1,504,350 15,521,530

Illinois 823,806 6,751,783

Indiana 78,700 1,049,207

Kansas 233,739 5,234,448

Kentucky 304,231 4,723,258

Louisiana 284,293 4,383,634

WAGE INCREASE SAID NOT TO ADD MUCH TO COSTS

Production Figures Show
by New York Survey Not
Raised by Advances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Proof that wages can be increased without adding to the cost of production is contained in industrial studies of New York State, according to Prof. Sumner H. Shlichter, professor of economics of Cornell University, speaking before the New York State-Wide Economic Congress now in session here to study ways of increasing industrial activity and employment.

According to the last census of manufactures, the annual earnings of New York factory workers were higher than those of the factory employees of any other state except Nevada. Professor Shlichter said, and they have shown a tendency to increase. In 1927 the New York factory workers' earnings averaged \$1497, which ranged from \$102 to \$275 more than the earnings of workers in neighboring states.

"Despite the relatively high earnings of New York factory workers, New York manufacturers pay out no larger percentage of their gross income in the form of wages than do manufacturers of other states," he continued.

"Not only have high wages in New York not meant high labor costs, but they have apparently not impeded the growth of industry, because manufacturing in New York has been growing more rapidly than in the country as a whole. The factory output of the United States increased about 1 per cent in value between 1919 and 1927, whereas that of New York increased about 6 per cent."

G. Robinson, president of the Robinson-Bynon Shoe Company of Auburn, N. Y., urged the development of specialized education for future mercantile and industrial workers. He suggested establishment of apprenticeship classes in which factory work would receive credit toward graduation under a program to be worked out with the Board of Education.

George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics of Cornell University, told the congress that much of the farm problem could be solved by intensifying activities on the best lands and abandoning the cultivation of the poorer land now being farmed. The inferior lands, he said, should be purchased by counties and the State for reforestation.

Yes—Machines Have More Than Single Product

(Continued from Page 1)

and crane, have replaced 128. Thus, in countless industries, natural science has increased the productivity of labor.

And thrown many laborers out of work! How many nobody knows.

We do know, however, that some 50,000 harvesting machines have taken the place of more than 100,000 farm laborers. We do know that air control of New York subway doors has cut down the number of guards about one-fourth in 10 years, while the number of passengers has increased 50 per cent. We do know that Class I railroads have greatly increased their business and at the same time reduced the numbers of their payrolls by 13 per cent.

What Becomes of the Surplus?

And turning to manufacturing concerns as a whole, we find that of every 100 workers which these concerns employed in 1923, 15 were thrown out of work before the end of 1927.

This is merely a glimpse of "technological unemployment." What has happened to the many thousands who have admittedly been displaced in our factories by machinery?

"The answer is simple," says one of our federal bureaus. "They have gone into nonmanufacturing pursuits."

But to the crowds that scanned our dwindling columns of want "ads" and besieged our employment offices last winter, the answer did not seem so simple.

Nor did it seem so simple to the taxicab drivers, manicurists, real estate agents, bond salesmen, and many others who were counted among the employed, even though

they had merely crowded their way, as a last resort, into vocations that were already overcrowded.

Dark Streaks in Prosperity

Last winter, as a matter of fact, distress signals continued to flash through every red of our widely advertised pictures of prosperity; more applicants for each job, more women seeking home-work permits, more bread lines, more demands on family welfare societies, more men sleeping in police stations—no need of extending the list; any community can do that out of its own experience.

Not merely here and there—where coal miners were striking, or cotton mills were closed, or the Ford organization had closed down—but in all parts of the United States growing numbers of men and women who wanted to work could find no work to do. Evidently there were many victims of invention.

Last spring, to be sure, there was the usual seasonal gain in employment, and the usual loss of interest in the problem. But the problem itself is no nearer solution.

"This is not only a social problem," said James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. "The jobless and penniless man and his family are not the only ones who add little or nothing to the sum of national demand that makes business and keeps the country at work. The jobless add nothing to industrial wealth. Humanly and industrially they give us nothing but the cost of their upkeep and the sight of their distress. We cannot afford to sit by and watch the growth of a class like that."

Price of Progress

But others tell us that such a condition is "the price of progress," an explanation which explains nothing, and satisfies nobody except a few of the comfortable ones who do not have to pay the price.

Fortunately, this problem of unemployment—call it "technological"—or what you will—can be solved. Plainly, the inventive faculty which puts men out of work in old industries, has ingenuity enough to put them to work in new industries.

Plainly also, the people of the United States alone, eagerly want as much wealth as all the industries, old and new, are able to give them, with all workers fully employed.

Plainest of all is the fact that these workers, if they had enough income, would buy the increased output of improved machinery as fast as that output could be produced. One trouble is that at most times the income of the workers does not increase as rapidly as their productive powers. That is because in the past our knowledge of the means of distributing wealth has not kept pace with our knowledge of the means of making wealth.

But now we are at the dawn of a new day. The promise is bright; for we are just entering upon an administration which is officially committed to the declaration that the problem can, and must, be solved.

Classic Athletics Revived by Girls

"Chariot Racing" Included in
Greek Games Arranged at
Barnard College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Classic athletic contests of ancient Greece were revived by Barnard College students at their twenty-sixth annual production of Greek games just held here.

Like and ancient Hellenic spectacles, the events comprised a test of excellence in original musical composition, lyric expression, plastic results, and athletic display. In the athletic class were hoop rolling, torch racing, hurdle, discus-throwing, and chariot racing.

Sophomores and freshmen were the contestants and a committee of writers, artists, and musicians sat as judges to award the prizes—garlands of wild olive.

Original dances for the entire pageant were composed by a group of girls from each class, and a committee of students was selected to design costumes for the games. Official cards from each class were chosen to write the stories and the original music was composed by members of both classes.

Labor Leader Passes On

LONDON (P)—Joseph Havelock Wilson, Labor leader and former member of Parliament, has passed on. During the war he was general president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and secretary of the Merchant Seamen's League.

The Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals, with a membership drawn from among the old families

Preparing for National Music Fête



Top, Left to Right—Mrs. Frank A. Seibeling, Past President of the National Federation of Music Clubs and Chairman at Large for the Boston Convention; Mrs. Edgar Stillman-Kelley, President.
Bottom, Left to Right—Maj. Alfred Huger, President of the Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals; Mrs. William Arms Fisher, First Vice-President of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Host of Musical Ambassadors to Gather for Boston Festival

National Federation of Music Clubs' Convention Will Bring Together Choral Societies, Orchestras and Individual Artists From Entire Country

The National Federation of Music Clubs, preparing for its sixteenth biennial, is looking toward Boston, where musical ambassadors from every part of the Nation will gather from June 9 to 17. Host for the first time, Boston is most actively marketing its musical means in prospect.

Cardinal in the festival's purposes, according to Mrs. William Arms Fisher, first vice-president of the federation and chairman of the convention, is the furtherance of plans for bringing more and better music into every home, village and city, into schools and churches, industries and institutions throughout the United States.

Although all the warp and woof of the Nation's music, from individual instruments to orchestras, and perhaps even operas, will be represented in the wide program planned for the festival, choral music will dominate.

A massed glee club concert, bringing together more than 30 choruses, is expected to provide fitting climax to the great choral development, amounting almost to a choral renaissance, witnessed in the United States during the last few years.

National Contest Finals

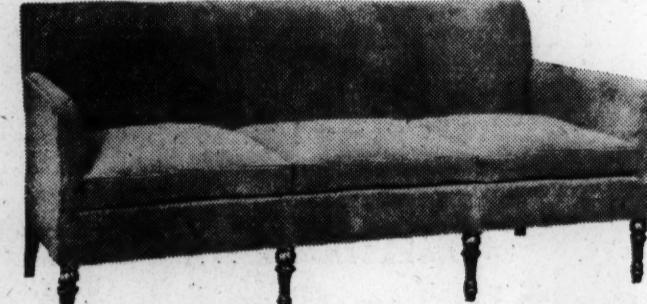
Of almost equal importance will be the finals of a national contest among young musicians bringing together more than 100 district winners in piano, violin, voice and organ contests, who will compete for national fame.

The junior members of the National Federation of Music Clubs will hold their annual convention at the same time, assembling from among 2000 clubs. The national junior chorus plans to rival that of the senior organization.

All in all an amazing musical display is promised. Choruses will travel thousands of miles to take part. One will come from Seattle, another from Milwaukee, others from North and South Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North and South Carolina.

The Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals, with a membership drawn from among the old families

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of Men's Glee Clubs, 500 voices strong, will furnish a concert of its own.

To Show Value of Music

In line with the federation's plan to convince school boards throughout the United States of the value of music, the New England High School Orchestra of 216 players will demonstrate their accomplishments. A grade school chorus is planned, with 2000 young voices taking part.

Nearly all of the outstanding musical organizations of Boston are recorded as offering their services as hosts to the federation. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make the delegates their guests.

The New England Conservatory of Music has offered its concert halls and its orchestra, the Handel and Haydn Society, the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and the Harvard Glee Club will help in the musical entertainment while the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Gardner Museum will hold receptions for delegates.

Eminent judges of music from Boston, New York and Chicago will work during the convention and a list of speakers of national note will address the delegates on things musical during the business sessions, to be presided over by Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, president of the federation.

The critics have been answered by financial experts who pointed out that in the transfer from British to American hands, a good turn has been done to stockholders who have received large amounts of ready cash for reinvestment in other directions.

British criticism of co-nationals who have let go of two important River Plate concerns, where many of the public utilities have been built up by British capital, is accentuated by the transfer from British to American hands of two big Chilean firms. These are the Santiago Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Santiago Valparaiso Light Power & Tramways.

These were taken over by the same concerns which bought the Atlas and River Plate.

Both International and American Foreign Power, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share, are also active in Brazil. Both now have firm footholds in Argentina. The Atlas company, now part of the American Foreign Power Company, owns over a dozen power systems in Argentina's largest cities outside Buenos Aires.

British writers here have said that undoubtedly one of the factors en-

AMERICANS BUY BRITISH FIRMS IN ARGENTINA

Double Taxation Declared Responsible for Sale of Power Interests

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Purchase of the British-owned United River Plate Telephone Company by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Atlas Light & Power Company, by the American Foreign Power Company have been demanded in sections of the British press here and in London as "un-patriotic though profitable business."

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abiding American interests to acquire British-owned enterprises is the double taxation to which British investors are subjected. The British investor must pay the Argentine taxes due on his business and afterward pay the heavy British income tax—approximately 20 per cent of his profits.

Hence, in the case of the local telephone company which is obliged, automatically, to reduce its rates if its dividends exceed 8 per cent, the British investor would receive only 6 per cent, while the American would be receiving all or nearly all of his 8 per cent.

Another factor enabling the buyers to pay a high price, according to American technical men here, is the American system of large unit production in efforts to reduce prices. Use of both telephone and electric power here is nowhere as general as in the United States.

By expanding their system the new companies expect to bring down overhead and eventually reduce rates while making a larger profit than the previous owners believed possible.

WET DRUG STORE MEN PAY HEAVY PENALTIES

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—By selling liquor illegally for \$24, two men who owned a profitable drug store business have lost an opportunity to sell it to a chain syndicate for \$42,000 which would have represented a substantial profit, according to evidence brought out in a liquor case here.

According to the attorney for the two men, they were negotiating for the sale of their property when the federal authorities placed a padlock on it, closing it for a year. The two men pleaded guilty to the charges and were put on probation for two years. According to their attorney's statement before Judge J. W. Thompson, in the United States Court, his clients "have lost all their assets and their reputations are

WHALING CENTER OF SOUTH SEAS BLOSSOMS ANEW

Hobart, Tasmania, Regains
Lost Glory as Norwegians
Make It a Base

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Hobart, Tasmania, was one of the foremost whaling bases of the southern seas. But steam and modern methods shifted the center of gravity and its glory departed. Now the old days are to be restored, and Hobart is likely to become the headquarters of a wealthy whaling industry.

For several years certain Norwegian whaling companies have made Hobart a port of call on the journey to the frozen south in search of whales. Now the companies have practically decided to make Hobart their actual base from which the vessels will draw supplies and refit each season.

To meet their requirements the building of special slipways is under consideration.

The chief company at present operating in the Ross Sea is that of Melsom and Melsom of Larvik, who each year send five whale-chasers known as "Polar" vessels and a mother-ship to receive the captured whales and extract the oil. They have now reported that two new companies have been formed in Norway to exploit the lucrative whale fisheries of the Ross Sea. At the same time an English company is operating with fishing vessels and a mother-ship in Australian waters, while a shark-catching industry, also by means of catchers and factory-ship, are among the immediate developments in sight. It seems that Australia's fishery resources are to be left open to the initiative and foresight of other nations.

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A value for the early season "overnighter" or "week-end" because they

THE HOME FORUM

John Quincy Adams—Poet

(Poems by John Quincy Adams)

A SHABBY little volume, it was bought some years ago for the sake of the engraving, a portrait of a most determined and forceful-looking individual. Turning to it today because of renewed interest in the Adams family, I find the book not only entertaining for this portrait, but also as something to read. Moreover, it has served me as a starting point for an imaginary journey not only to the middle of the last century, but (to satisfy even more and more curiosity about this family of perennial importance in American history) on back to the earlier days of the United States.

To begin with, looking at the picture, I can well believe this John Quincy Adams a direct descendant of that early Henry Adams who, so a memorial inscription reads, "took his flight from the dragon Persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston." That was in 1632. Something over a century later, of this pioneer's descendants, Samuel of Boston and John of Braintree took their confounding names in history. Samuel was noted as writing a "particular pen" and as having a "radical love of liberty," as being, in short, a "very valiant rebel." So fiery and uncompromising was his character, indeed, that when the Governor tried to mollify the colonists, offering terms to sundry of the citizens, he excepted "only from the benefit of such pardon Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offenses are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment."

This particular Adams was noted for his inability to make money. Nevertheless, one of his admirers declared that he "knew how to combine decency, dignity, and propriety, with a small expenditure." Rather a quaint encomium, and one that somehow starts one's curiosity about his wife. But though there is a portrait of him by Copley, and a pen picture given him the full regalia of "the wile, cocked hat and red cloak" we know little about it.

The famous wife of his cousin, John, we have heard much about and to her we owe not only intimate information about the Revolutionary days, but also many happy sidelights on her husband's character; showing him to have possessed far more pleasing traits than the reports from mere public men, many of whom were his political opponents, would have led us to accord him.

The careers of Abigail and John Adams do indeed sound more like fiction than fact. One day a "farmeress" working in her dairy and superintending the planting and harvesting of crops, another day steering her course as wife of a minister to one foreign land after another, and still another day gracing the position of First Lady in the White House. Truly the life of a single non-monocausal role for any early American dame. As for him—our second President—he was one of the men to whom belongs the adjective "doughty." He

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Crystal Dove

Come, Crystal Dove of light and love, and in me now descend,
Bring me the peace which none can move, in which all treasures blend;
Make what was stubborn in me mild, fast in my heart encase
The sweetness of a little child who would all earth embrace!

—EVAN MORGAN, in "The Eel and Other Poems."

Other Little Ships

And yet one day there rang across the sea,
From where the ship was wallowing hard pressed,
A joyous "Peace, be still!" and suddenly
A great calm brought our little ships to rest.

—LLOYD ROBERTS, in "Along the Ottawa."

Only Truth Is Knowable

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

man is spiritual,—that he is not material, as is generally believed. One finds that material sense testifies only of beliefs about man's existence, and that it claims that man is mortal, subject to all sorts of errors and discords. Because of the false nature of material sense, it cannot make anything real or true; so we see that its testimony is always deceptive, delusive, and unreliable concerning man's true existence as the child of God.

A helpful lesson was brought to a passenger on an outbound train. Under the sheds of a large union station two trains stood side by side. As the passenger looked out of the window toward the other train, it appeared that his own train was moving; in fact, all the usual noise was present, and even the sensation of a moving train seemed to be felt. Certainly, he thought, his train was leaving the station! But upon looking out of the opposite window to a vacant track, he saw that the neighboring train which had moved out! How illustrative of the delusion and deception of material sense testimony! Turning away from such testimony and looking through the clear lens of spiritual vision, we are enabled to realize, even though faintly at first, that Truth is always depended upon, and that error, Truth's opposite, is under no circumstances to be relied upon or believed. Jesus once said concerning error, the devil or evil, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Students of Christian Science are learning that error is rightly dealt with only when it is seen as a delusion and not the truth of being. They are also learning through the daily study of Christian Science to turn from the testimony of material sense to the spiritual facts or truths of being, thereby finding a harmonious solution to the problems that confront them. In this daily endeavor the important question to consider is whether one's thoughts, motives, and desires are actuated by spiritual facts or by material beliefs. As one learns more readily to prove, through the application of the truth, that all error or evil is delusion, one is thereby blessing not only himself, but all mankind.

Mrs. Eddy has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 191): "As a material, theoretical lifebasis is found to be a misapprehension of existence, the spiritual and divine Principle of man dawns upon divine thought, and leads it to 'where the young child was,'—even to the birth of a new-old idea, to the spiritual sense of being and of what Life includes. Thus the whole earth will be transformed by Truth on its pinions of light, chasing away the darkness of error."

Blue

Color of sky on a cloudless day,
Color of hillsides far away.

Color of shadows across the snow,
Color of larkspur's quiet glow;

Color of iris standing tall
Against the gray stone garden wall;

Color of distance, depth, and height
Burning over the desert night.

ELLINOR C. WOOLSON.

Weaving Words

Everyone who has lived at all among the peasants of the British Isles—using the term peasant here to describe the man or woman who has received little instruction out of books—must have been struck by the fact that these folk possess often a faculty, which educated persons appear for some reason to have lost, for putting the casual thoughts and feelings of everyday existence into picturesquesque and at times . . . beautiful language. Where the educated uses some stock expression, which has perhaps been current coin in the language for centuries and has long ago lost the original brilliance and edge of its meaning, the illiterate will often ready on his tongue a perfectly new phrase coined on the spur of the moment in his own private mint. Instinctively, he invents an illustration or a turn of description to suit each individual creation. His thoughts are naturally into colorful and imaginative speech. Indeed, if a loose definition of poetry may be allowed, unbound by limits of rhyme or metre or even of formal rhythm and arrangement, but extending to all expression in words genuinely fired by fancy and imagination, then it is true to say that the speech of men and women . . . doing manual work . . . is often aglow with touches of vivid expression which make . . . poetry. The peasant seems to share the poet's gift of thinking in pictures, a gift which enables him to point and emphasize the wording of his ideas with here and there some boldly fashioned phrase, or with a racy or beautiful or quaint and bizarre image. Occasionally the amateur may even match a poet master at his own art of weaving words.

An old windjammer with high-flung sails
Scuttled away through the golden haze—
Her sharp prow dips in the other waves
Majestically as in cliff-man days.

Old winged freighter of the Navajos,
Ship of the desert battered by time!
I saw you gallant and royal rigged,
Lover of ships heard ship's bell chime.

For years a daughter of Neptune moored
At an unknown port; this gallant ship
Still pounds the same, dusty, sage-tanged wake—
Only the fixed stars can she outstrip.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Lilacs

Subtle and faint this fragrance in the air; it is the very essence of the spring. Perfume of magnolia, of arbutus, of violets, of peach and apple blossoms, of hyacinth and lily-of-the-valley, of the fresh earth, moist and sun-warmed; delicious sweeteness of soft April rain, delicious coolness of the fair May night—all these salute us in the delicate scent of lilacs.

Once the Plaza had been built, the London square, as we know it, rapidly developed. St. James's Square was one of the first. There came Cavendish and Kensington Squares to represent the early years of the eighteenth century, the Bloomsbury Square to represent a mutilated and uncertain middle epoch, Portman Square and Fitzroy Square, most beautiful of all, to embody those new views of architecture lately brought back from Dalmatia by the Brothers Adam, that little square in Chiswick, eyrie of so many stucco eagles, to illustrate an English Empire style, and finally Belgrave Square to sum up the last shoddy influence of decadent Italy—for, if you walk round it, you will notice the log-coloured houses, the chiming of a distant bell enhanced the perfect quiet, the blissful calm; and when the sunset glories slowly passed, the moon rode in a sky still dark blue, silencing the broad leaves of the lilacs.

It is not of this year but of all years: it brings again a tiny cottage garden, gay with spring flowers, the crocus, daffodil, where lilac bushes grew beside the fence, and bloomed in rich profusion. It was very still there; anon, the chiming of a distant bell enhanced the perfect quiet, the blissful calm; and when the sunset glories slowly passed, the moon rode in a sky still dark blue, silencing the broad leaves of the lilacs.

Of all scents, this one breathes soft witchery. Another blissful memory it evokes—a pretty rivalry, as who should first bring a bunch of lilacs.

A city home, windows and doors set wide, to welcome the soft breeze. A white cloth spread; bright faces round the board, brightest of all, her face for whom the simple gift of flowers; happily she, "So you remembered! But you always do." The happy twitters of the sparrows ceased, harsh noises from the street seemed far away, and joyousness of all young, budding things spoke through the lilacs.

BEATRICE CLAYTON.

The Snail

Few know the ways of this swift creature.
By civilization he is not impressed; lost in the spiral of his conscience.

Detachedly takes rest.

It is a case of static resolution.
That has attained such peace with little din;

Breft on Eden's garden, his two horns
Were cannily drawn in.

LAURA BENET, in "Noah's Dove."

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La Rhine. After a Woodcut by Jean Baptiste Vettiner.

Music Teaching in 1582

As for music, which I have divided into voice and instrument, I will keep this current. The training up in music, which watches over the Basque country, which looks down on both the Basque fields which lie in France and the Basque hills which roll in Spain. It is a picturesque summit, about which numerous local legends have been added. Pierre Loti and other writers have added to its fame by alluding to it in their tales of the Basque folk.

Fashions and Dressmaking

Come Out of the Nursery

OH! THE joy of it! Once more to feel that faint though insistent attraction of spring. Small wonder these children are dancing with delight at the thought of being out of doors once again, without the bother of hats, coats, mittens and, oh dear, so many old things that winter deems necessary. Of course, for the child who lives in the south, the soft embroidered linens, embroidered voiles, dotted swiss, linen pants and pliques are not a novelty, but they will constitute her summer wardrobe as well as that of her northern cousin, who has all this to look forward to.

At the top of this merry group is an adorable tot in a blue linen dress, embroidered in peach polka dots. The Peter-Pan collar and minute cuffs are in peach linen, matching the trim. For the red ribbon hemstitching, see to be seen at the top of this costume. It is just a plain running stitch, put on in a zigzag design, and completely saves the dress from becoming commonplace. A narrow tie fastens on the collar and the long ends are held in place by means of a small loop.

"Hoaray for me and my piqué pretty!" shouts another little figure. Well may she be proud in this white

HARRIS TWEED

The cream of Scotch homespun and aristocrat of all sports wear. Direct from the mill. Suit lengths cut to order and sent packed in patterned boxes free on stating shades desired.

Newall, 405 Stornaway, Scotland



Zigzag Stitching Gives a Unique Touch to the Topmost Figure. The Panty Frock Below Has a Concealed Fastening Down the Front. Oliver Twist Reminds One of Previous Modes Which One is Glad to See Return. Passes Under "Lun'un Bridge" is a Little Girl in Embroidered Voile, Finished With Interesting Hemstitching Around the Collar and Armholes. In the Frock of the Other Bridge Supporter, Smocking is Combined With Zigzag Running Stitch. Ribbon Streamers Ornamented With Groups of Pleated Ribbon Distinguish the Little Girl Who Shows Her Profile. In the Frock Worn by the Child at the Bottom of the Sketch, the Smocked Yoke Descends Almost to a High Waistline.

Little yokelike piece in the center. The sleeves are short and the smocking lends a full puffy look. The collar and cuffs are in white piqué or linen.

Stitching and smocking of one kind or another are outstanding features of the season. No matter how plain a dress may be, the added bit of

handwork gives it at once a finished and distinctive charm. Also, polka dots are distinctive. Regardless of the material, they always seem to give a certain chic, where other more elaborate designs fall. Once thought too old for children, they are being used more and more as the new modes arrive for the season.

Posing most gracefully here is our friend in yellow dotted swiss. And what a delightful dress it is too! It is made of one of the materials that seems to be always in vogue. Sleeveless, it is very full, and the three wide tucks near the hem give it a bouffant appearance. The neckline has a tiny bit of shirring, bound by the material. The shoulders are smocked, thereby drawing in the fullness that is so noticeable below. Pale yellow picot ribbon attaches itself to the left shoulder and floats down to the edge of the dress. Tacked to it are four little groups of pleated ribbon held down with a pearl button, and two small black ones. This is repeated on the right side, but only from the top tuck down. It is a little costume and smart in every detail.

Stitching and Smocking

"An' my dolly is this big," says Sally-An, the last tiny fashion model. And surely if dolly owns a dress half as sweet as this one, she is very fortunate. It is a white dress with red polka dots. Diminutes come in innumerable colors and designs, and are of excellent wearing quality. A high-waisted effect is attractively given by the smocking, worked in red on either side of the

purposes for which they are intended.

The result of the whole investigation was the setting up of standards which will insure a satisfactory fast color. These standards have been adopted by the association and also filed with the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Standards in Washington. Any manufacturer who wants to use the Nafal Label is required to submit a sample of the dyeing, and when the color meets all requirements, labels, as has been said, bearing the license number, are furnished him for each cut of the goods from that particular dyeing.

It is of special interest to homemakers to know that in order to meet the standards of the association, the fabric must be fast to power laundry washing, reasonably fast to light, and free from any objectionable crocking, and the application of a hot iron must not change the shade.

The necessity of telling from a single test whether or not a color will be satisfactory after at least 10 washings at the commercial laundry has led to the invention of a laboratory washing machine called the laundrometer. This is now available to all laboratories and finishing plants. The laboratory determinations for light fastness are made by means of another new device known as the fast-o-meter. The ultra-violet light from this instrument is of even greater intensity than sunlight.

Even though the idea is still young, the demand for the Nafal guarantee has grown to such proportions that shorting converters, shirt manufacturers, dress goods converters and dress goods manufacturers are asking for the use of the label on finished garments. As soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made to control the use of the label under these conditions, ready-made clothing so guaranteed to be of fast color will be made available.

There are today such a vast number of fast shades that it seems unnecessary for any manufacturer to revert to dyes that will prove unsatisfactory for the use to which the fabric will be put. In accepting its share of responsibility in the matter, the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics placed with a laboratory of national reputation the entire problem of setting up fast-color standards for cotton fabrics.

The survey of dyed cotton fabrics which followed, including solid colors and prints purchased at retail stores, proved that by far the majority sold as "fast" are quite unsatisfactory for

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The survey of dyed cotton fabrics which followed, including solid colors and prints purchased at retail

Fashions and Dressmaking

Accessories and Frivolities

By ELENE FOSTER

A LADY, my dears," our dear old New England grandmother used to say, "is known by her gloves and shoes," and this remark might be applied to these modern times to include all the other accessories of the feminine costume, which are so important in the "tout ensemble" of the well-dressed woman of today—the hand bag, the scarf, the umbrella, the handkerchief and the jewels. New designs in all these accessories and frivolities are designed each season as regularly as the hats and frocks with which they are worn. It may not be amiss, therefore, to consider these articles in relation to costumes for the coming season. Let's begin with the most important item, the shoes, which, by the way, have undergone a great change in the past six months.

The plain slipper, which in the United States used to be called a "papier," has superseded all other styles for every occasion except real sports wear. For morning and general street wear, these are of tan-colored calfskin with one strap around the ankle and a Cuban heel, worn always with a stocking of exactly the same shade. For afternoon, black is the mode, in patent leather, plain kid, antelope, lizard or heavy satin with a high French heel and as a rule, without ornamentation, although a tiny binding of beige kid, lizard or a black leather, different from that of the shoe itself, often used around the toe.

Evening slippers are of crêpe de Chine or silk matching the color of the frock or of shiny gold or silver leather, but never of lamé or brocade. Sparkling buckles of rhinestones, marcasite or crystal are used on these slippers, and in the case of those of satin or crêpe de Chine, there is often the tiniest edge of

gold or silver leather around the top. The low French Oxford with two or three eyelet holes, made of box-calf, either plain or combined with lizard or crocodile, is popular for real sports wear, and there is recently been a decided revival of this type of shoe in alligator, not only in beige and tan but in black, bright green, blue and red to match the scarf or hand bag.

There is very little change in the gloves for the spring. The loose-wristed suede slip-on remains the favorite, although a one-buttoned suede glove is also seen in all the best shops. The long tight sleeve made a longer glove impossible. Beige remains the favorite shade, a real tanny beige without the faintest tinge of pink, and this, by the way, is also the fashionable color for the stockings which are worn with the stockings which are worn with the black slipper.

Bags and More Bags

The hand bag is a very important item of the costume. Time was when one felt that a bag for the daytime and another for the evening was quite sufficient, but nowadays fashion decrees that there must be a bag for each costume. There are all sorts of striking designs in bags for the evening costume, sometimes bags in envelope shape is made from the material of the coat with shiny clasp of brass or nickel, sometimes it is of pigskin with edges seen with narrow strips of leather; and sometimes it is of bright striped or plaid silk or wool, matching the scarf. Chanel creates a new scarf each season with hand bag to match and her latest design is in wavy vertical stripes of three pastel colors, which is very effective. A popular hand bag shown in a shop on the avenue des Champs Elysées is of bright woolen plaid, matching a scarf of the same material, made in a rounded envelope shape with a wide brass or nickel band across the top and a round disk clasp.

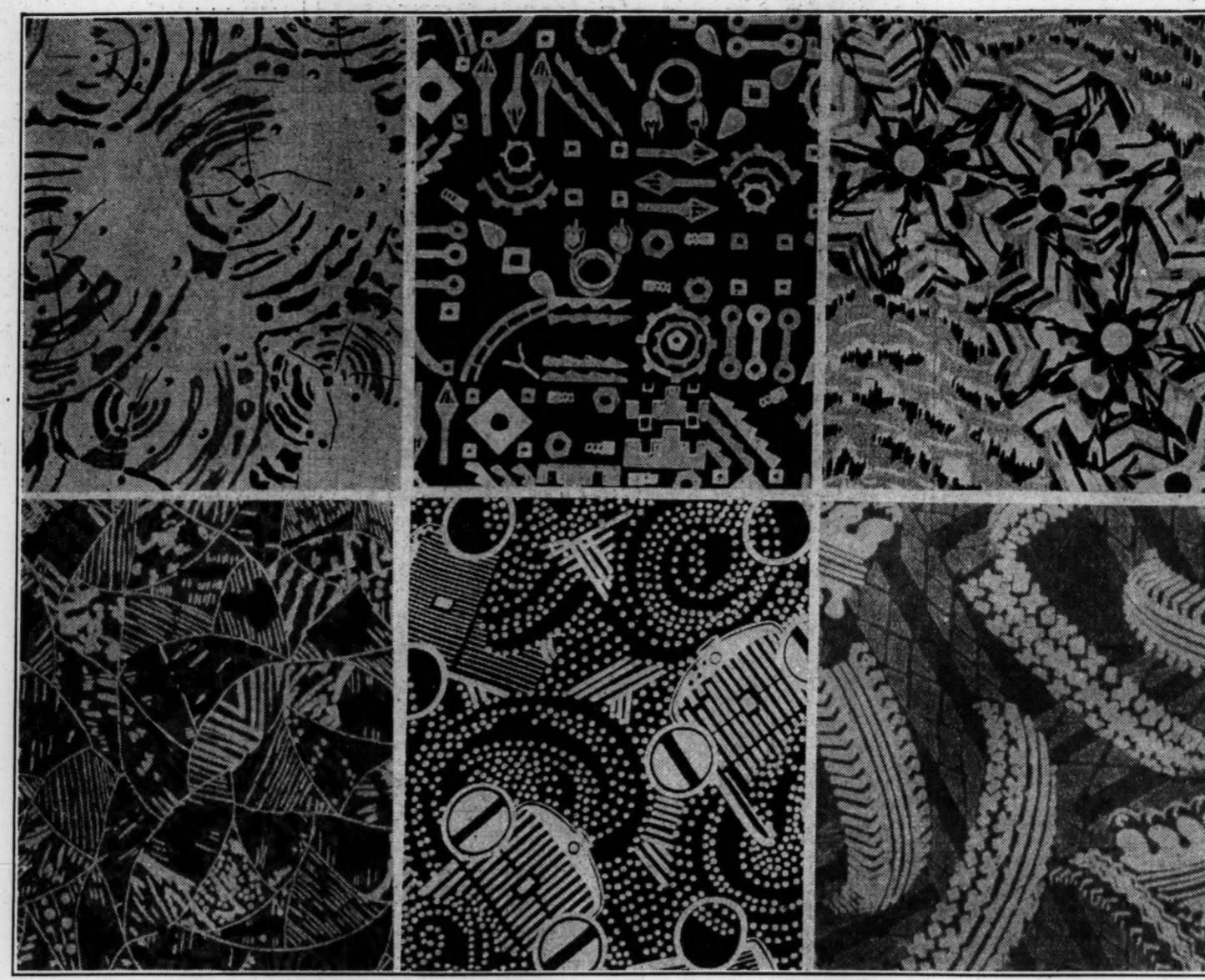
For street or morning wear, there are bags of kid or leather matching the color of the coat or shoes—round square or oblong in shape, with leather handles, or a big brass ring which slips over the wrist, or with frames of bone or celluloid in diverse designs. Afternoon bags are of the finer grained leather, antelope being the favorite, although the most expensive. These are, of course, more elaborate in design, sometimes having a row of tiny rhinestones or marcasite or a frame of amber colored tortoiseshell at the top. For the evening there are fascinating bags in "Regence" design, sewn with tiny metal pearls and with a frame of delicate enamel in pale pink, green or blue, incrusted with innumerable designs in rhinestones; and little pouches of gold or silver lame or leather; and for the older woman envelope bags of fine moire with a rhinestone clasp and monogram.

Small Touches

Umbrellas are still of the short, "bunny" shape, and they, too, are chosen to match the costume. Those in wide, rather indefinite shaped stripes with a crook handle covered with shark or snakeskin are the fad of the moment. One of these which we saw the other day carried by a smart American woman whose costume was in beige and tan color, was of striped silk in beige shading to brown with a brown leather handle. Umbrellas of plain-colored silk with a tiny stripe of a contrasting color about the edge are also seen.

Handkerchiefs, too, must match the costume, and this is not difficult when the shops are showing new designs in every color of the rainbow. The tiny square of colored linen which can be tucked into the wrist of the long, tight sleeve is a favorite. Handkerchiefs of chiffon, sometimes quite plain with just a tiny rolled hem and sometimes with an edge or corners of cream-colored lace are carried with an evening gown of the same color.

It is no longer the fashion in Paris to wear artificial flowers on every kind of costume as was the vogue a year ago. The only flower permitted for the outside coat is one of leather or leather combined with the material of the coat. Fluffy bunches of tulle on the order of the ragged chrysanthemum are still seen on the shoulders of evening frocks and once in a while a nosegay of brightly colored silk flowers is used at one side of the belt of an evening frock for the younger woman.



Courtesy of Marshall Field & Co., Wholesale

Silks Which Tell Stories

THE vogue of the minute in silks is for patterns with a definite "story" background. These "stories" are carried out in series of "chapters" or patterns, which tell more or less complete tales.

Miss Florence Notter, a young Chicago woman, who designs silks for a large wholesale dry goods company, has seized upon the idea and worked out for the present season's trade two especially clever "story" series. Miss Notter is one of the very few women in the United States engaged in this most feminine of occupations.

Speed-Age Prints

For one of her series she chose the "story" of the automobile. This idea was suggested to her by one of the officials of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. These silks are called "Speed-Age Prints." It might seem that a tool chest or tire tread would be the last thing that could inspire a young woman to bring forth biliary clouds of delicious fabrics appropriate for feminine attire. But such they are. There is always a crowd of interested customers gathered around the counters where they are displayed. The manufacturers say that they cannot produce these particular silks fast enough. They were modeled at the automobile show held in Chicago recently, where they made considerable stir.

This series consists of four "chapters": (1) Tire-tread; (2) Get Out and Get Under (taken from articles in the tool chest); (3) Excuse my Dust (representing the front of the Cadillac); (4) Disk Wheels. These patterns are absolutely authentic. Num-

ber one was taken from photographs of tire treads in sand, number three from two different photographs of the front of the Cadillac car, the other two either from the articles themselves or from photographs. They have boldness and speed, but are refined and artistic as well.

There is a great deal more to silk designing than the casual purchaser suspects, for not only must the pattern be new, interesting and captivating, but it must be suitable for wear and be practical for "repeats" in the printing. With regard to these requirements, this series seems to have been especially well worked out, as the photographic show.

Wood Prints

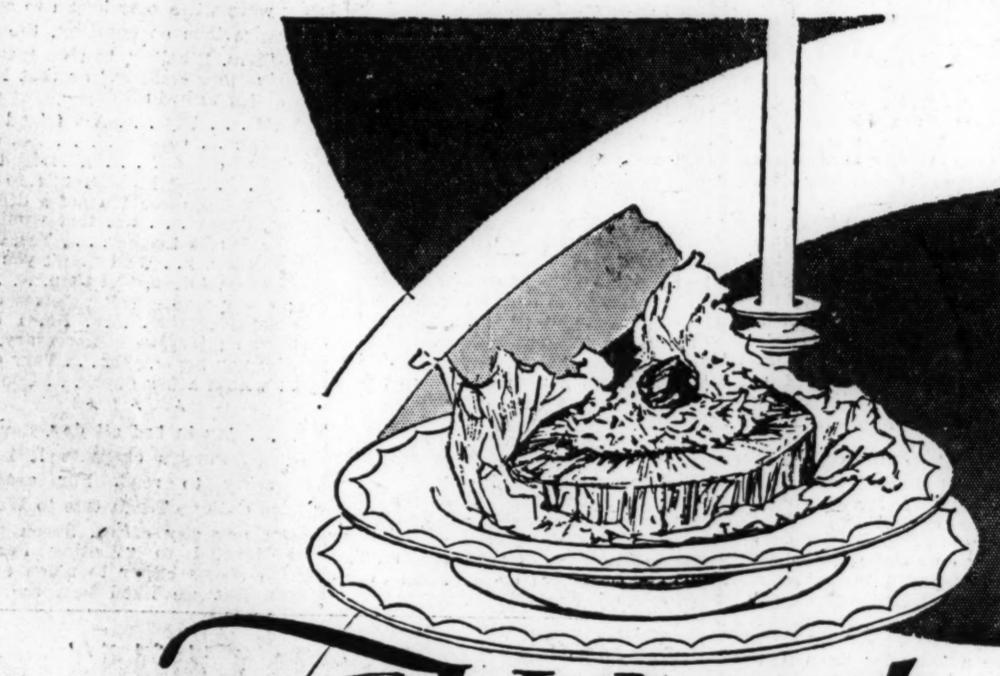
The second series of Miss Notter's is of an entirely different character. These silks suggest quiet hours at home. They are called "Wood Prints." For these, the exquisite grains of rare cabinet woods were the inspiration. In them the beauty of the wood has been transferred successfully to fabrics. Photographs do not do them justice, as the colors add much. One, representing a veneer table top, is especially beautiful in tans and browns, suggesting the blending of the wood tones. In the one taken from the end of the log the circular rings are clearly seen. The theme of still another was the magnified end surface and plain-sawed surface of the red oak. Two other chapters of this story are made up of composite grains, one from photographs, the other from actual woods. These fascinating wood prints bear the test of careful examination, so closely do

they follow the wood grains themselves.

That almost every material object necessary to human need is a fit subject for art if the artist has but the eyes to see the concept back of it, is to be taken as a new point of view by present-day artists, whether they be poets, musicians or silk designers. It is interesting to speculate who will be the first to have the temerity to tell in silk the humble story of the rolling pin, frying pan and teakettle.

Cleaning Silver

If a package of ammonia in powder form is kept on the kitchen drainboard, it is a matter of but a moment to clean the silver that has been blackened from contact with egg-yolks and similar foods. Simply thrust the pieces into the powder and rub them between the fingers a moment; then rinse them in warm water and the silver will look as shiny as if it had been polished.



Velveeta
is made with
most scrupulous care

There's a reason for the exquisite flavor of Velveeta; a reason for its velvety texture, and especially for its exceptional wholesomeness. It is first purely a milk product in the form of cheese.

But Velveeta is also something more. Velveeta represents the contribution of science to the art of cheese making. Through the aid of scientific research, we are at last able to combine in a cheese product all those highly desirable food qualities of the rich whole milk. By a special process we extract from the whole milk these additional vita-

mins, Lactose (sugar of milk), Calcium and other milk minerals, and these we include in the making of Velveeta. The result is a product that looks like cheese, tastes like cheese, but which because of this added food value really should be called a super-cheese.

You can use Velveeta the same as you would use cheese. It spreads like butter. It can be sliced when chilled. It melts, dissolves and blends readily with other foods for all cooking purposes.

Children love it and it's as digestible as milk itself. Try a package—the family will remind you to buy it often.



For new and original recipes, send to Home Economics Kitchen, 401 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.



"Philadelphia"
Cream
Cheese

for the Child's Diet



Serve "Philadelphia" in any one of the innumerable ways possible. It never fails to tempt the childlike appetite.

It is a good food, chock full of nourishment. Fine for growing children whose appetites are big enough to "eat up the house." As a spread for bread with jam or jelly, it is a welcome treat at the hunger hour when children come rushing in from play.

It would surprise you to know the number of mothers who make "Philadelphia" a regular part of the child's diet.

"Philadelphia" is a wholesome dairy product, pasteurized for purity and wrapped in small tinfoil packages that protect its creamy richness till served. It is never sold in bulk. Your dealer has it.

KRAFT-PHENIX
CHEESE CORPORATION
General Offices, Chicago



BIG value in a little box
at only \$1.00

TWO Russite paring knives...
with sharp stainless steel blades
...and the most remarkable handles
ever riveted on kitchen cutlery! Re-
markable...because they combine
delicate beauty with astonishing en-
durance. Soapy hot water won't
injure them...they're non-inflam-
mable...and very hard to break.

The lovely delft blue shade runs
all the way through...which means
lasting loveliness.

These two knives will make your
kitchen work surprisingly easy. A
complete set of Russite Cutlery will
make it still easier. Proof? Just send
us a dollar, by money order or
check, receive your two paring
knives promptly, and within a week,
you'll be off to your dealer for the
rest of the line.

RUSSELL
GREEN RIVER
CUTLERY

John Russell Cutlery Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

**Millions Prefer Its
FLAVOR**

HERE'S welcome news for people in search of a new mealtime drink. It's about Postum, the delightful, wholesome beverage that is bringing enjoyment to millions of people.

Rich, golden grain—whole wheat and bran, expertly blended and roasted—these make Postum the delightful drink it is. A drink with a flavor unlike that of any other drink! A flavor mellow, appetizing!

Serve Postum steaming hot at breakfast tomorrow. Note its tempting, tangy bouquet, its rich, golden brown color. As you drink it, you will know why millions prefer Postum to any other mealtime drink.

Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, prepared by boiling. Both cost much less than most other drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

Postum

© 1929, P. Co., Inc.

Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation

For the Sports Costume

Accessories may add style interest to an otherwise dull costume. Shops are vying with one another to display first the gay, the blithe, the crisp spring novelties. From all this variety the shopper must select those which are at once appropriate and individual.

To women who have been more or less careless about the small, seemingly unimportant niceties of dressing, the stress placed now upon accessories appears too pronounced. The woman with style sense, however, realizes that she cannot select them with too much discrimination. As stylists point out, clothes are exceedingly standardized. The models designed by famous dressmakers, supposedly exclusive, are copied innumerable times. It is clear, therefore, that women must attain individuality very largely by means of small touches.

Appropriate accessories for a three-piece sports outfit, consisting of a semi-circular belted skirt, a silk blouse of geometric design, and a three-quarters length jacket are: Gloves, stockings, shoes, a scarf, a flower, a handkerchief, a bag, and jewelry.

Each item should be purchased for its expression of stern practicality. The gloves, for example, should be washable capeskin suede, untrimmed, preferably. For stockings, although some women think that nothing but silk is smart, silk is either decorated in an allover pattern or plain, is correct to accompany a sports costume. Common sense dictates a cuban heel on a stout shoe, and here a woman has a wide choice of models.

The selection of a scarf gives particular opportunity for taste. While the large squares, modernistically patterned, the rectangles, and the triangles which have squared ends are still popular, the styles for spring show new varieties in shape.

Sports ties come fashioned like a man's tailored cravat in the small geometric designs favored by men.

A crêpe sports scarf of red, white and blue has the point of the triangle turned up in the back. Although this treatment is swagger, the chief charm of the scarf lies in the vividness of its colors, its clear, Castilian red, most of all.

The very latest novelties in scarfs are those which are joined to the hat behind, wind around the throat, and float in a single streamer over the opposite shoulder. Other scarfs show their relationship by merely matching the band of trimming on the hat. Flowers were discussed on this page on March 20. Handkerchiefs for sports wear should be

linen, preferably with a blocked or geometric design.

The very newest sports bags are of fabric material and are embroidered in an all-over design. One model is made of an ombre tan linen, the embroidery, which resembles fine corduroy, shading from yellow beige and orange to russet-brown. Sports bags may be barrel-shaped, pouch shaped or of the envelope variety.

Smart women often select scarfs to match their purses. A matching scarf and bag of particular attractiveness are fashioned of crêpe-de-chine in three gradations of blue.

Another set is hand-painted in a vivid modernistic design, and still others are made of gay blocks

of color against a black or dark blue ensemble.

Left-Over Dishes

In a home where more than ordinary care is taken to serve left-overs attractively, a favorite dish is called "rosettes," prefaced by whatever may be the material used, as "turkey rosettes," chicken, veal or beef rosettes.

The minced meat, with seasonings and breadcrumbs if it is necessary to extend the quantity, is formed into balls smaller and flatter than those usually made for hamburg steak. Around the circumference of each round is bound a strip of bacon, fastened with a toothpick. This gives a trim, shapely appearance to the finished dish. As the meat has already been cooked, the time necessary is only sufficient to cook the bacon and reheat the other materials. They are preferably baked in a medium oven, where they are turned and basted with fat from the bacon.

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All Human Knowledge' Contained in 36,000,000 Words, or 41 Inches!

New Edition of Encyclopedia Britannica Will Include 7000 Fresh Headings, Treating of Many Entirely New Subjects—Women's Part in the Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Forty-one inches of space wherein lies "all human knowledge"—this, in very brief, is a description of the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the 24 volumes of which, running to some 36,000,000 words, are now on the press in Chicago. When the edition is ready for circulation in June, it will, should the volume be piled one on top of the other, make a stack of books more than 17½ miles high. Ninety per cent of the material is new.

Franklin H. Hooper of New York and James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer of London, are the two men who have directed this cyclopedic editorial survey of contemporary thought and research of the American universities from the world's vast libraries. Assisting them have been 30 departmental editors—one for each of the 30 segments into which the encyclopedic circle of the arts and sciences is divided. Nearly 2000 eminent authorities—American, English and continental, men and women—have collaborated in the preparation of articles. Editorial headquarters, wherein for more than 18 months has worked a staff as keenly active as can be found in the city room of any daily newspaper, have been maintained both in New York and London. How it was done and who did it makes a fascinating story—the one story not included in the 500,000 entries of the index.

Aim of the Editors

"Our four-fold aim," Mr. Hooper said, "has been to present an unbiased cross-section of facts and opinions in all their modern range; to, in all questions of war and peace, promote international reconciliation through a clearer understanding of each other's standpoints and motives; to promote a closer moral sympathy and practical concord among those communities of 200,000,000 who now hold the language in common, and to promote a general interest in science and enlisted stronger support for its purposes."

"What is fact to one generation is not to another, and this is particularly true today. During the two decades since the encyclopedia was completely revised, ideas have been more profoundly altered than ever before in any equally short history. Into the last decade alone have gone enough tumult and revolution and change for an average century."

"In order to make possible the microscopic scrutiny of the prodigious aggregation of knowledge and to embrace fully the special interests—geographical, historical, social, economic—or 200,000,000 English readers in three continents, we operated on an encyclopedic plan never before applied on the same scale. This was to establish 30 editorial departments, covering the principal subjects in the arts and sciences, and give to each associate editor autonomy over his department.

Survey of Areas

He made a separate survey of the area for which he was responsible and divided it up according to his judgment of modern requirements. His schedule was compared at headquarters in consultation with an advisory board, when final disposition of the space available to each was made. Every modern resource of illustration, including color printing, was his to use.

The necessity for this editorial scheme may not be better appreciated when it is realized that the edition had to be finished within a limited time. Volume X, Y and Z must be published simultaneously with volumes A, B and C, lest the case of the ninth edition, which took 18 years to produce, and was published at intervals, so that the last volume frequently contradicts the first, be repeated.

Then, too, the modern world has less leisure to search and more need to find. We know that the usefulness of our encyclopedia would diminish as the number of volumes increased, which was the reason for the arbitrary limit of 24 volumes.

The first 12 volumes were a massive task, and this, its editors hold, is truer of today's story of world progress than at any previous time in history.

Far Cry From George III's Time

The fourteenth edition is a far cry from that of 1800 years ago, when George III was King and the first issue of the Encyclopedia Britannica was out in 64 numbers. Then the tales were all of Mr. Pickles and of floods higher than could be remembered. Across the Atlantic were 13 American colonies. The English-speaking world was as yet undivided and numbered just 14,000,000. A three-volume "Dictionary of the arts and sciences," in brown calf, came of the efforts of that society of Scotch gentlemen.

Today the world is not only in a new-fangled humor; but it has so long passed the "must know everything" foible of scholastic ambition in the Middle Ages that a half century of unflagging industry is now necessary to gain absolute mastery of even one subsection of some of the subjects. The thing the Britannica editors have done is to present 24 volumes of specially prepared articles by men and women who have mastered their subjects or subjects.

"The mental habits of 2000 years end more have been overturned," Mr. Hooper said, "by the electric theory of matter, the theory of relativity in place of the former notions of absolutes and 'iron laws'; the conception of time as an operator, as well as a recorder; of space as a process as well as a volume. Physics, the most fundamental of the natural sciences, has been revolutionized and transformed. In fact, the whole mental motion and outlook of mankind has modified."

Laborers Were Complex

"The labors these volumes represent," he continued, "are an extremely complex affair. They were not to be accomplished, as the old farmer thought, with a gauge and a chopper to measure the length of the lines. The host of contributing but—to take drawing as an instance

practically, so that a child may learn how to do it."

To make all these matters visual—from "Babe" Ruth to the quantum laws, from how to hold the baby to Fascism—10,000 illustrations have been included in the 23,000 pages of the fourteenth edition. In the New York office alone, 72 draftsmen have been at work. Full page illustrations run the gamut from the development of milk cattle and beef cattle for the farmer to life at the bottom of a tropic sea, from photographs by the Beebe expedition, for the student of marine life, from the illuminated plate of the Bible of Blanche of Castille in the Morgan collection to the hanging gardens of the architecture of the future; from Pennell's etchings of Pittsburgh to reconstruction of the Parthenon. Between 75,000 and 80,000 maps have been included.

Women's Part in Edition

Women have played a large part in making the fourteenth edition, both in subject matter and collaboration. Mrs. Ogden Reid, advertising director of the New York Herald Tribune, and Miss Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, are on the advisory committee on editorial matters. In the office, women head both New York and London staffs and many of the departments. Education, legal status, war work, colleges, suffrage, athletes, child labor and civil welfare, and women's clubs are among the articles by women on women's activities.

Despite its thoroughly encyclopedic appearance and contents, there are many smiles and not a few laughs in the newest Britannica, and its compilation was attended by amusing incidents. One of these had to do with George Bernard Shaw.

The initials "G. B. S." were the only identification marks on the gallery proof of Mr. Shaw's article on Socialism and these were not recognized by the reader to whom the proof sheets came.

"This is terrible," he wrote on the margin of the proof; "I must have been written by a Socialist."

The difference between English and American terms was responsible for a smile for those who edited the proof sheets of the biographical article on Alfred E. Smith. In the system of editing cross-checking, these proofs went to London for perusal. Mr. Smith's father was a truckman. Now, in English parlance, a truckman is a market gardener, whereas a drayman is a truckman.

Professor Gets Mixed

Then there was a scholarly old professor who somehow got his pile of subjects turned over. As these were biographical, they were scattered throughout the 24 volumes, and the sequence was important. The absent-minded scholar had no concern with which end of the alphabet he was working from, and the London editor had finally to send his representative up into the north of England to turn over his pile of work for him.

A poet who was not without fame in his home town sent in biographical data concerning himself, along with a neat pile of his verse which he had clipped from his local paper, and expressed the hope that he might be "written up" in the fourteenth edition.

In the order department, there have come more than one offer by a family to exchange a cow for a set of the Britannica after the old-fashioned method of trading in kind.

Such a compilation it would have been impossible for the editors to have escaped great philosophical reflection.

"It is no paradox to say that in this clamorous age there are more silences of individuals about their deepest interests than ever before," is one such comment voiced by the English editor, Mr. Garvin.

"Possibly the widest common ground upon which men meet is golf," he added.

Mr. Hooper paid a tribute to Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, "through whose co-operation and financial assistance the fourteenth edition of the encyclopedia was made possible."

English Scholars Contribute

Leading English scholars of the world were the biographers. Prof. A. E. Taylor, of Edinburgh, wrote on Plato and Socrates; Prof. E. V. Knox on Horace, Gilbert Murray on Plato, Prof. Eric Brandenburg of the University of Berlin, on Bismarck; Prof. Gaetano da Sanctis, of Turin, on Hannibal; Prof. D. F. Tovey of the New Edinburgh University, on the Master-Pieces of France; on Shakespeare, the material about whom is sufficient to fill a 100-page octavo volume.

The encyclopedia contains 7000 entirely new headings. This means that it treats of many new subjects. Thus, for the first time, the American frontier is the subject of an article. Among their other subjects in this category are: an article on natural resources, from soil through non-ferrous metals; chain stores, merchandising, radio-activity, shop-front design, philanthropy, the motion picture and the theater in all their phases, the English-speaking peoples. Inventions from earliest to modern times, giving dates and the names of the inventors; Fascism and Bolshevism, the robot, television, the teletypesetter. The list grows to great length.

Business Represented

Big Business gets important handling, for with this edition the whole panorama of industrial research is presented. The first time, however business anywhere in the world has been a significant factor in national or international development, it is described biographically. Among these are articles on the Ford Motor Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Motors, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Here again the scheme has been to have the men write about it who were best qualified to do so—the heads of these corporations. At the same time the research department of Big Business has assisted in the preparation of articles, as in the case of the automobile and the technique of the motion picture.

For the first time there are comprehensive articles on aeronautics, as well as on radio, which has circled the world since the last edition.

Again, it is the people who do the thing particularly well to whom the editors turned, and since there are few facts in an "absolute" sense in art, both the old and the new schools are presented in each case by artists whose work is famous in the school which he expounds. The definite intention back of the art school, say the editors, has been to give the people of the Occident a clear understanding of the art of the Orient, which, too, is a new encyclopedia.

"How-to-do-it" Articles

Practical how-to-do-it articles are the key-note of the fourteenth edition. This applies equally to illustrations that visualize all manner of processes, all the way from how a Chinese holds his writing brush to how to build a modern, model skyscraper; from how to make a batik pillow throw out of a silk handkerchief, to the weaving of tapestries or the way to tell a genuine Persian rug. Drawing, cartooning, caricature, etching—all are described not only from the expert's point of view, but to take drawing as an instance

CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS INCOME

California Consumers Company and subsidiaries in its consolidated report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1928, shows sales of \$2,229,737, compared with \$2,137,321, a gain of \$92,476, or 24.16 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS		SALES (in hundreds)		INDUSTRIALS		SALES (in hundreds)	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1 Aerco Underwriters	40	40	40	10 Phelps Dodge	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
2 Allied Packers	72	72	72	19 Pickard Barth Co pf	15	15	15
12 Almond Co Am 181/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	101 Merritt Lake Ed Ry	141	141	141
1 Blue Chip Co pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	2 Pitts Pl Glass	65	65	65
1 Alum Goods	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	2 Plymouth Oil	25	25	25
2 American Beverage	15	15	15	1 Prooper Silk Hos	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
2 American Can	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1 Pet Milk pf	110	110	110
8 Am Cities Util B	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 Quincy Corp pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
6 Am Con Pow A	25	25	25	9 Rainford L Prod	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
1 Am Cont Oilfield	58	58	58	3 Reiter Foster	55	55	55
2 Am Cyan B	55	55	55	23 Repetti Candy	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3 Am Depts Supers	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	14 Republic Ind pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
3 Am Eng War	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	8 Roan Ant Cap	45 1/2	44	44
1 Am Gas & El pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	1 Roch Power	33	33	33
125 Am Light & Trac	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	10 Rio Field	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 Am Min	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	2 Root pf	26	26	26
5 Aero Sup Its	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 Russells Flytess	35	35	35
2 Aero Sup Bld	43	43	43	10 Rockwood Corp	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
1 Am Sup Cables	105	105	105	12 Safety St Stat Co	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1 Am Supers	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	2 Sta Regis Paper	125	125	125
2 Am Supers Indpf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	14 Standard Cork	125	125	125
2 AngloChilCoNira	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	14 Standard Induf	204	204	204
4 ArcutrusRadTube	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	15 Selected Indust	100	98	98
1 Argol Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	17 Sentry Saf Control	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 ArkNatGas pf	88	88	88	9 Servel Inc Vtc	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10 ArizGas&EP	15	15	15	2 Sheaffer Pen	49	48	48
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	10 Silvert Corp Grp vcp	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	11 Sikorsky Aviation	50	50	50
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	12 Siliex Corp	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	13 Sonatron Tube	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 Socony Corp	35	35	35
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	15 Socony Corp	35	35	35
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	16 Sonoco Prod	125	125	125
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	17 Southwestern St Stores	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
2 Assag&El pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	5				

FAIR MOVEMENT OF WOOL NOTED IN LOCAL MART

Mills Buy Sparingly—Storm Delays Shearing in West—Foreign Prices Steady

There has been a fair movement of wool in the local market during the last week.

There has been a demand for almost every description of worsted wool, and more or less interest shown also in the woolen types. The most marked movement, perhaps, has been in bright fleeces and notably in the delaine type.

Reports from the goods markets while indicating a fair current demand for the finished fabric have not held out any encouragement for any wool man to plunge in wool buying in the West.

The mills continue to buy activity, but buying has settled down to a very moderate pace.

WOOL WOOLS IMPROVE

Staple wools have been less keen, and fancies have been steady. Wools have shown a little improvement, and more especially on the finer end. The top-makers and spinners report a fair business from week to week. Prices on fine tops have gradually settled up to 90¢. Brights are still unascertainable on the basis of \$1.30.

Naturally the interest of the wool buyer is in the West, at the present time. Buying of the new clip, however, has been poor, but the price is strong and steady. Since the purchase of the wools in western Idaho two weeks ago very little buying has been done.

One clip was taken late last week in Mountain Home, Idaho, at 33% cents, in Mountain Home, Idaho, at 33% cents, and the price has been steady, and running high, three-eighths grade. Other offers have been made at 30¢ cents or thereabouts, and have been rejected by the growers.

STORM DELAYS SHEARING

There were several consignments of wool made from various points in the Rocky Mountain states, some in the 30¢ cent range, and to some extent, but for the most part all through this section and in the far Northwest has been delayed on account of heavy storms of blizzard intensity, which caused the growers to delay shearing.

In the bright wool states not much has been done as yet. Some medium wool was taken to a limited extent in Michigan, at 33 cents, and subsequently at 40 cents, but the price has been reduced again, to 35 cents as a maximum and some dealers are refusing to pay even that much.

The foreign markets keep generally steady, with the exception of Syria, Australia, Monday this week, where 40,000 bales are being offered for the week. Prices were well sustained, however, on all good descriptions. The Comptons were the principal buyers.

Sales were had here in Brisbane, Melbourne and Geelong, with prices well maintained, and for all good wools the same was true for wools in Wangar and Auckland, New Zealand. Offerings from the River Plate are few and far between.

LOCAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

In the local market, the wools of Ohio dealers have been made in quantity at a clean basis of \$1.00-\$1.03 for ready good wool or about 42 cents in the grease. Certain Michigan wools have been sold at \$30@40c. Fine Ohio clothing wool has been sold at 36¢ 97c, clean basis for fairly good length wool. The foreign market business in Ohio three-eighths weighing at 50¢/53¢, and for quarters at 48¢ in the grease, which means clean costs of about 86¢ for the quarter and 92¢/93¢ for the three-eighths. Choice territory wools have been sold in a small way at 2¢ to 3¢ more, clean basis.

Woolen wools have been in fair' quantity, around 40¢ to 45¢ per pound. A wools, and occasionally dearer for a choice lot. For fine As the market is quoted at slightly rising the dollar level and for As at 95¢ and up, according to the wool, with B supers at around 90¢ for choice and 85¢/87¢ for average to good.

Prices are steady at the recent higher level.

Mohair is quiet here but a little short summer first is reported sold at 18d. in South Africa.

DIVIDENDS

Boston National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Graton & Knight Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75 a share payable May 15 to stock of record April 11.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Company, regular quarterly preferred dividend of 62 cents per share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Interstate Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share payable June 1 to stock of record April 15.

New Orleans Texas & Mexico Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable June 1 to stock of record April 15.

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 22.

W. R. Grace & Alexander, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14, and 87½ cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1, and \$2 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad today declared regular dividends of 10 cents on the common stock and 15¢ on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Vanadium Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Columbus Auto Parts Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable May 15 to stock of record June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Columbus Auto Parts Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Montgomery Ward & Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable May 15 to stock of record June 1 to stock of record May 15.

A CRUDE OIL CUT

OIL CITY—Pure Oil Co. reduced Michigan crude oil 14 cents a barrel to \$1.00.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48.....	95%	93%	N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105%	100%
Albany PWP 6s '44.....	94	91	N Y Chi & St L 5½s B	105%	105%
Alleghany Corp 5s '44.....	101%	98	N Y Dock 8s	84	84
Alleghany Val gen 4s '46.....	91	84	N Y NH&H CV 7s	105%	100
Am Chm Ind 5s '37.....	107	102	N Y NH&H CV 7s '41	106%	106
Am Chm deb 6s '33.....	104	97	Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70	69
Am Chm deb 6s '41.....	104	97	Nor Pac gen 6s '24.....	65%	65%
Am Chain deb 6s '33.....	97%	97	Nor Pac pf In 4s '97	88	88
Am Chm deb 6s '41.....	104	97	Nor Pac pf In 4s '97	88	88
Am Chm deb 6s '49.....	103	98	Nor Pac pf In 4s '97	88	88
Am Chm deb 6s '51.....	100	98	Nor Pac pf In 4s '97	88	88
Am Ssugar Refining 6s '37.....	104	104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s '12.....	101	100
Am T & T col 4s '29.....	99%	95	Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Am T & T col 4s '30.....	101	98	Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '30	98	98
Am T & T deb 5½s '40.....	102	98	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s	108	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43.....	106%	101	Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100
Am T & T deb 5½s '46.....	106%	101	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	92	92
Am T & T deb 5½s '48.....	108	104	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	92	92
Am WWEElec deb 6s '75.....	102	98	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	92	92
Anacada Cop 6s '53.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36.....	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '53.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '55.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '57.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '59.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '61.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '63.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '65.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '67.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '69.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '71.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '73.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '75.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '77.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '79.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '81.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '83.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '85.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '87.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '93.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '95.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '01.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '05.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '07.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '13.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '15.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '19.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '21.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '23.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '25.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '29.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '31.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
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Anton Corp 6s '37.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '39.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '41.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '43.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '45.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '47.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '49.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '51.....	104	104	Penn RR 4s '36	97	97
Anton Corp 6s '53.....	104	104	Penn RR 4		

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space required is one line. Minimum two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED, reliable representative can secure American manufacturer, exporter, importer or financial house seeking European connections; compensation commensurate with service rendered. Box P-S, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN INTERESTING POSITION OPEN IMMEDIATELY

AN INTERNATIONALLY known Chicago corporation established 1883 and operating successfully in Canada, United States and two European countries, has a good permanent position open for an intelligent woman. Individual merit and experience particularly important than experience. Guaranteed income to start and wonderful opportunity for promotion. Address: DEXTER, c/o F. E. Compton & Co., 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

Do you contemplate buying or exchanging real estate? If so, we can help you.

PATTEN, MENZING & KING
"SERVICE IS THE THING"
REALTORS
1924 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
Oxford 7161

OKLAHOMA CITY—Locality home, 6 large rooms, practical new fine residential district; every modern convenience; garage; near transportation schools; gas, furnace, patented fireplace; unusual bargain, \$8500, terms, 728 months.

ONTARIO, CALIF.—Country home, 5 acres, improved, new stone house, 5 rooms and sleeping porch; all modern conveniences; ample garage; close to college; city Park. \$12,000. C. STUMZMAN, 821 Cloverdale Ave., Los Angeles.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—17½-acre Monteolito; homesite; wonderful location and view, surrounded by magnificent estates; price attractive. KREBAUM & KREBAUM, 35 E. Fairhaven St.

SALESMEN WANTED

IRON METHOD OF WATERPROOFING
BINDS OLD AND NEW CEMENT
THE US WATERPROOFING CO.
IRON

IRON makes wet basements bone dry. Successfully used wherever waterproofing or repairing of concrete is desired. Details upon request. For interesting sales proposition write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, President FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality men and pajamas, etc. Write for details. No commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, President FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping apartments, maid for rent, May 25; 6 rooms & bath; fully furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOS ANGELES—Raymond Apts., \$25 per month. Wilshire District—Spacious living room, kitchen, dining room, separate entrance, bathroom, water heat, modern equipment, central heating, maid service, elevator, garden apartment centrally located. B and H cars and boats to shore.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading are limited to one insertion only. Rate 1/3 line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement may be run in two parts, but not for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE YOUR Income—start DIRECT CHANNEL to the GROWING LIVELY SEDGE, DURUM, Wholesale Draper, Croissant Moor, Huddersfield, 2205.

APARTMENTS

AMBLESIDE—Westmorland—Mrs. Alice Gibson, Sunnyside, apartments; pretty terrace view; overlooking tennis courts; with or without board; full board \$10 a day.

OUTDOOR LIFE
Mr. Arthur Bradley
3 Albert Place (off Promenade)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLAISEWOOD—Apartments or board residence in small well-furnished houses; home comfort; good food. MISS RANDIE, 7 Lichfield Road.

EDINBURGH—Crescent private hotel, 6 Coates Crescent; close to Princes Street & Royal Exchange; moderate. MRS. FORDESS, 15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKERSON, 21390.

LIVERPOOL—Antique Private Hotel—37 Monks Lane. Picturesque, water and cold—every bedroom.

JACK MOUNTAIN, 100 London Rd., Chelmsford. Phone: 5322.

THE ROYAL PRIVATE HOTEL—Portland St.—Highly recommended; central heating, gas fire; central; public garage near. Phone: 3000.

The Royal Private Residential Hotel—Superior Board Residence. Electric lighting, central heating, garage, large gardens, 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road. Telephone: Jeannet 996.

FOR SALE

WATERCOLOUR paintings of Italian Rivers, Venice and Florence; would soon be approved. RUST, 100 London Rd., Chelmsford. Phone: 5322.

POST VACANT

DERBYSHIRE—Required in April, 4 ladies to cook; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-2129, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHERS

EDUCATION—Principal, Miss Nedra Grey, 14 Ridgefield, Manchester; est. 1884; renders, public speakers; speeches written and coached.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON Tel. Back Bay 4320

NEW YORK Tel. 270 Madison Ave.

LONDON Tel. 2706

2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerard 5422

3, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 42-71

FLORENCE Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

11, Via Magenta, Milan 20

BERLIN Tel. 22-406

11, Unter den Linden, Berlin

PHILADELPHIA Tel. Merkur 6523

DETROIT Tel. Hittenton 0196

CHICAGO Tel. 2706

CLEVELAND Tel. Wabash 7182

145 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 7699

DETROIT

442 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Tel. 2702

SAN FRANCISCO Tel. Victor 3702

LOS ANGELES Tel. Sutter 7240

SEATTLE Tel. Trinity 2004

ST. LOUIS Tel. Main 3004

1775 Kiway, Elmwood, Mo. Chestnut 5173

PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Beacon 9898

also Local Advertising Representative

in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Have you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BEVERLEY

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR AGENCY

Grenson "K" Moccasin, etc.

Wood's Boot Stores

67-69 Toll Gavel Tel. Bev. 211, Beverley.

BLACKPOOL

F. RENDER

Cabinet Maker and Complete House Furnisher

Cut Glass and Shelley China.

337 WHITEGATE DRIVE Tel. 1244

H. RISHTON

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

19 Queen Street Tel. 1206

BRADFORD

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO.

Automobile Engineers

AGENTS FOR:

Vauxhall, De Soto, Morris, etc.

All makes supplied.

ALFRESCO and TURF GARAGES

FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1730

S. WHITEGATE DRIVE

A little Improvement Every Year

is a great thing. When your score at golf is too

it is easy to improve upon it, but it is a very different

proposition at 75. Our

standard is rather high,

therefore we say that a

little improvement is a

great thing.

W. G. ALLEN & SON

TAILORS

6 Prospect Crescent

HARROGATE

E. A. CORNER

Milliner

10 Rawson Square, Bradford

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.

6 Eastgate Row, Chester

Telephone 603

Exclusive Footwear

Plane Tree Cafe

20-22 Bridge Street, CHESTER

RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE

The Cafe with Character and Charm. R. A. C. appointed

Telephone 314

DERBY

G. AUSTIN & CO.

Groceries, Provisions

4, 5 & 6 Market Place, Derby

K. A. YEE'S

Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds

MARKET PLACE, DERBY

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

E. STELLE

Ladies' and Children's Hairdressers

Marcel and Water Waving

Manicuring

Proprietresses: Mrs. & Misses Norcliffe

78 Cawsworth Road Phone 93 Gateshead

Mrs. G. R. HAM

Milliner & Fancy Draper

Good Selection in Ladies' & Gentlemen's Underwear

Special Milliners designed and made to order in our own Workroom

27 Whitehall Rd. Phone Gateshead 1065

HALIFAX

Try SPENCER

Coal and Coke Merchant

OFFICE 245 KING CROSS

DEPOT 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION Tel. 6102 Halifax

DUKE'S DYERS & CLEANERS

Invisible Mending, Turning, etc.

20 POWELL STREET

W. HALLIDAY & SONS Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN

WOOLS, HOISERY, CORSETS

and HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY

Sole Agents for Royal Worcester Corsets

28-32 BULL GREEN HALIFAX

COAL COAL COAL

Try SPENCER

Coal and Coke Merchant

OFFICE 245 KING CROSS

DEPOT 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION Tel. 6102 Halifax

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Duke of York has gone a step further in evidencing his interest in Freemasonry by being installed as Deputy Master of the Grand Mark Master's Mark Lodge, which has the Duke of Connaught as its permanent Master.

A sum of £97,514 8s. 5d. was the grand total collected at the eighteenth annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, held under the presidency of Lord Ravensworth, Provincial Grand Master for Durham. Nearly 1000 were present and more than 300 traveled down from the Province to London, a journey which necessitated a stay of one night, at least, in the metropolis. The result of the festival relieves the committee of any question as to the conduct of the institution during the coming year and insures that there shall be no deduction of the annuities or any election ballot for the next list of annuitants. Although the sum of £97,514 8s. 5d. of the three institutions runs up to upward of £300,000 annually, they may be said to live a hand-to-mouth existence, for they are dependent for the greater part of this sum upon the donations given at the annual festivals, since the assured income combined is less than one-third of the sum necessary for the upkeep.

The power of Freemasonry as a unifying force even in civic life was demonstrated at the annual meeting of the London County Council Lodge, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and one of the sheriffs, the other being prevented at the last moment. There was a time not long since, when the relationships between the two bodies—the London County Council and the Corporation of London—were not so amicable a feature but, of late years, there has been a rapprochement by means of Freemasonry which has cemented the feeling of friendship existing between the two bodies.

Following in the wake of the Grand Lodge of England a delegation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland has been visiting its outposts overseas in the South African territory and the deputation, headed by Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert Gordon Gilmore, Past Grand Master, has expressed his pleasure in paying visits at the heartiness of the reception accorded. There is no doubt that these fraternal visits are of the highest value, and rumor is now ripe as to what will be the next destination of a visit overseas from the Grand Lodge of England. Australia has asked for a visit, but there are many places within the jurisdiction which have not yet been accorded such opportunity of receiving the Grand Officers of England, sent out on a commission from the Grand Master. There are, of course, District Grand Lodges in Australasia still under English control, but they are very small districts. There are also overseas districts in Japan, China, Jamaica, Barbados, Eastern Archipelago, British Guiana, and other parts which would welcome heartily an official visit from the Mother Grand Lodge, to whom the members there owe their obedience.

The Italian Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, known as the Capitolo Italia, has just held a meeting when

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Three completely furnished houses, keeping room by week or month. MACKAY, 106 Galusha Street, Kenmore 5861.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Waltham Road—An attractive studio apartment; heat, water, electric, laundry, maid service. Tel. Reservoir 5741.

NEW YORK CITY, 266 East 207th St.—6 outside rooms, redecorated, modern improvements; \$75; family references. Olivenly 6622.

NEW YORK CITY, 182 Claremont Ave. (31)—3 rooms, outside, nicely furnished, to October; piano; good ventilation; call evenings.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1925 DODGE SPECIAL TOURING, good condition, 16,000 miles, price \$350. Telephone Belmont 1829-W (area).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME of refinement for children with special surroundings. Box J-7. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE—Little Blug. Boston—Newly equipped; owner leaving; will sacrifice; answer at once. D-13. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—For rent, 7-room modern house; garage; near schools; OWNER, Phone Dobbs Ferry 2290-W.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE to represent reliable manufacturer for Metropolitan New York; thoroughly familiar with departmentalized field; experience preferred; give reference and state salary expected. Box E-26. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POCKETSET HEIGHTS, MASS.—Cottages for rent, \$375 and \$500 for season; furnished; electricity, running water and telephone. Box 20, 21, or shown by appointment; on Circuit Ave., first cottage on right. H. W. Hudson, 23 Pine St., Belmont.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT ABERY HOME-STEAD, Somersett Hills, Bernardsville, N. J.—During April, \$25 weekly and up; weekend \$5. Apply Box 222.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARD'S STUDIO OF DANCING—80 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open for season. Enroll any time. Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6080.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd St. (Room 806)—Desks open to men and women; intelligent service; small mailing privilege.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMADE OR ALTERED—For sale; for apartments. Endicott 8440. Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales position for men and women. THE PERSONAL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. 60. Cort. 2863.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MARY F. KINGSTON, 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. 1554.

Commerce Employment Bureau—LEONIE L. WILLIAMS, 605 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 2607.

LAURENCE V. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women. Box 20, 21, or shown by appointment. ROBERTSON'S, 380 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Nearby, N. J.—21 Marlboro Street. Complete list of names and addresses. MRS. GERTRUEDE M. DIXON, Proprietress. Telephone Market 4115.

HAIRDRESSERS

WAHL'S BEAUTY SHOP—Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island. Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation. Phone Reservoir 16.

Tel. Bell 2636.

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PRINTING

PRINTING—2000 books letterpress, \$2; billheads, envelopes, etc.; same size combination, \$1; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything possible; complete printing service; also plates, raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

Douglas Manor, Long Island, N. Y.—Very large, comfortable residence; 2 blocks from private beach and bathing pier; one-half mile to station, 23 minutes from New York City; large screened porch, 9 rooms, 3 baths, water heater; Abu built-in vacuum cleaner; electric refrigerator; lower story concrete; 2-car garage; 1000 square feet; \$10,000 additional. \$32,500. Tel. 236-126-W.

DUMONT, N. J.—Residential commuting home; 2000 sq. ft.; 3 bedrooms; \$6500; for sale; \$10,500. Tel. 236-126-W.

GARARD CHAPMAN, Dennis, Mass., Cape Cod—MARBLEHEAD—7 room, (2 bath) modern cottage; Clifton section; \$500 for season; M. E. GERARD, 10 Pleasant Road, Marblehead, Mass.

NEEDHAM—8-room house, near good beach; modern improvements; boating, fishing, swimming, golf. C. F. HAMBLIN, Marston Mills, Needham.

SUMMER PROPERTY

7 ACRES ON MINNECOAST—8 room, farm house, furnished ready to occupy; acre of land; 1000 sq. ft. house; 2-car garage; 1000 square feet; \$10,000 additional. \$32,500. Tel. 236-126-W.

FOR SUMMER—two paying hotels in one of the prettiest towns in Northern New York; fully equipped and modern; about 50 restricted rooms in each; an excellent opportunity. H. C. HARRIS, 44 Deepw St., The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SUMMER—house at attractive price, finely built, eight rooms, corner lot, conveniently located; 1000 sq. ft. \$10,000. Tel. 236-126-W.

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FOR SUMMER—house at attractive price, finely built, eight rooms, corner lot,

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania**ALLENTHON**

CRYSTAL RESTAURANTS HOME COOKING
Sea Foods Direct from the Shore
608 Hamilton 20 South 5th
ALLENTHON, PA. LEBANON, PA.

Matcham's Travel Bureau
Representing
All Steamship and Tourist Companies
at Regular Tariff Rates
Matcham's Special American Tours
1027 Hamilton St., ALLENTHON, PA.

The App Beauty Salon
832 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Eugene, Nestle and Realistic
Permanent Waves,
Contouration
Dial 6879

ERIE

Spring Styles
Men's & Women's
Walk-Over SHOES

826 STATE STREET

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET
You can depend on our MEATS and
POULTRY being always fresh.
We carry strictly fresh Eggs, Butter
and various makes of Cheese.
PHONE 24-291



1326 TURNPIKE

Place your Insurance through
CLARENCE BROOKS, Agent
for TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
609 Marine Bank Building
"The largest multiple line company
in the world."

26-755

"Send it to Margeson's"

C. B. MARGESON & SON

CLEANERS AND DYERS

153 East Tenth Street Dial 23573

Florists and Decorators

BAUR FLORAL CO.

15 East 9th Street

Marine Bank Building

Greenhouses, West 21st and Wash. Sts.

A. K. D.

PRINTERS

Let us quote you prices on your
next printing needs.

111 West 11th Street Phone 24-396

ERIE VICTOR

WEATHERSTRIP COMPANY

Weatherstrips and Ventilators

Phone 62-433 1508 Peach St.

N. V. BLOCK, Manager

Office Phone 61-568 D. G. WHALEY

BA-BEE PASTRY SHOPPE

Bakers of Melton Nobravay Meat Pies

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929

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EDITORIALS

A False Mental State

IT IS curious how much more ready men are to believe things that ought to be incredible than to accept as true those things which make for the good and the comfort of the world. It ought to be utterly unbelievable that great and civilized nations, all professing adherence to the preachings of the Prince of Peace, should employ many of their ablest intellects in the invention and construction of machines for making war more terrible. It ought to be impossible to believe that there are working today in perhaps every nation men employed upon the task of perfecting chemical gases, a small quantity of which will destroy tens of thousands of people. Intelligence would reject the proposition that the conquest of the air is to be utilized for wholesale destruction by flying men. And yet mankind as a whole not only knows that these conditions exist, but willingly acknowledges the proposition that they always will continue to exist, and that there will always be found employment for all these methods of spreading wholesale sorrow over the entire world.

And the same individuals who accept almost cheerfully these things which one would think intelligence would repudiate are not only skeptical but utterly unbelieving when confronted with any plan for making these sanguinary preparations forever futile.

With the meeting of the preparatory commission on disarmament at Geneva, the question of the renewal of the naval parleys between the United States and Great Britain has come up again. There is a widespread hope that such a conference will be called and may prove to be effective. And yet it is curious to see the way in which persons most intimately informed on all matters bearing upon it yield to skepticism and doubt. For example, the very able Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing in semieditorial fashion, said recently concerning an impediment in the path of such a conference:

To overcome that obstacle it may be necessary for the British Government to adopt the principle that there will never be a war between the two nations. While such a suggestion may be scoffed at in British naval circles, it may be stated that the United States Government will be willing to offer encouraging reasons for its acceptance.

Now let it be remembered that the United States and Great Britain have only recently solemnly entered into a pact with other nations, not merely to have no recourse to war between themselves, but to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. Yet not only does this able journalist ignore that agreement, but we find in the same day's papers Lord Grey quoted as though the Peace Pact was a mere decoration of the diplomatic relations between two countries, hardly to be regarded as having immediate bearing upon the question of their respective programs for building cruisers.

There are few who hope that out of the pending conference at Geneva anything of serious import will immediately result. And yet this seeming incompetence on the part of the representatives of the nations, to accomplish something for which the people of those nations have formally declared, seems after all to be the result merely of a state of thought. Correct that mental attitude and we will get results. Impress upon rulers, upon parliaments, upon foreign ministers, the fact that a solemn declaration, renouncing war, implies the immediate entrance upon a program for the reduction of war's machinery and above all that it is not to be dismissed as a mere meaningless gesture, and the world will go far toward the attainment of enduring peace.

The Iron Horse to Speed Up

FOR a quarter of a century average speeds of American trains have not been increased. For the few trains which have been operated on expedited schedules, others have been retarded so that the net effect is a general running time comparable with that at the beginning of the present century.

But potential air competition and the present intensive motor competition are having effect. Faster schedules on many railroads are to become operative shortly. Indeed, a speed contest may be the outcome as competitive routes seek to place their trains on faster schedules than those of parallel routes. Although rail officials decry the possibilities of air competition, they are not unaware of what happened because of too complacent an attitude toward the motorcar when that was in its infancy. As the Colonial Airways launch their New York-Boston air service it is learned that the New Haven Railroad will expedite a number of its trains, while in the New York-Chicago service many trains are being scheduled on faster times, and it is entirely possible that the present twenty-hour trains will be restored to the eighteen-hour time which they made a number of years ago. So, also, is the Boston-Portland schedule undergoing an improvement.

In the Northwest running time of trains between Chicago and the north coast cities is to be cut to sixty or sixty-three hours from the present sixty-eight-hour schedule, thus equaling the faster times inaugurated a few years ago from Chicago to California, while into the Southwest the competing routes from St. Louis have for several years been gradually reducing the time.

With the improved safety devices—block signals, automatic train control and other fea-

tures—with heavier rails and ballast, heavier equipment and more powerful locomotives, faster speed is more feasible than it was a quarter-century ago. The riding qualities of a train are not noticeably affected on a well-maintained track until a train gets up to seventy-five miles an hour. It is evident that the railroad cannot compete with the airplane in speed, but the air liner is undoubtedly benefiting the rail passenger through the trend toward faster rail schedules.

The Farm Relief Program

THERE is a prospect that with the attention of Congress definitely fixed upon the problem of farm relief legislation, and with the certainty that calmer counsel than once prevailed will control Congress, the special session which opened on Monday will work out an acceptable and practical measure. It is indicated the proposal which is said to have the approval of the Administration will receive, at the outset, the support of a majority of the members of both Senate and House. But the progress of the bill perhaps will not be as uninterrupted as this might promise. There has not yet been reached, either in or out of Congress, that complete understanding or accord which would insure the adoption by unanimous vote of any specific relief plan.

The difficulty in the past, as at present, has been that those offering a measure designed to place agriculture on a sound economic basis could not undertake to guarantee its economic soundness. The champions of the original McNary-Haugen equalization fee were willing to stake their political reputations on the workability of their method, but their guarantee was not acceptable to those who were finally responsible. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the members of the political bloc which stood out for the adoption of that measure are a little lacking in enthusiasm for any substitute plan of farm relief.

At no time has there been an unwillingness to provide necessary funds from the public treasury for the financing of a practical farm relief measure. There has been, and still is, opposition to the granting of subsidies which would place a premium upon the excessive production of favored or special commodities. There is, however, a desire to encourage and aid the organization of methods which will insure better and cheaper marketing processes. Agriculture is neither a languishing nor an impoverished industry. It has suffered, at least in some sections, from lack of co-operation or organization, and temporarily, at least, as a result of inflation at a time of unusual prosperity.

The condition first described can be corrected, it is believed, by co-operation and co-ordination in marketing and buying. It is not so certain that any practical or acceptable legislative plan can be devised by which speculative losses can be retrieved.

President Hoover is committed, by his voluntary statements, to a practical farm relief program. His predecessor was as sympathetically committed. But this does not assure the endorsement by the present Chief Executive of an unsound or impractical plan. He will approve, finally, only such a measure as promises to effect a permanent improvement in agriculture while affording relief from existing economic handicaps.

A \$16,000,000,000 Problem

THE many-sided assault that is now being made on the crime problem in the United States is certain to bring far-reaching and fundamental benefits. It is well that the whole task of administering criminal law, state as well as federal, is being approached from virtually all sides at once, because the remedies, if they are to be effective, must reach to every phase of law enforcement, detection as well as conviction, police as well as judiciary.

President Hoover's commission of inquiry adumbrates a basic improvement in the federal enforcement and judicial machinery. He is undertaking a task which has long been delayed and which should command the full energy and talents of Mr. Hoover and the ablest citizens whom he will select to work with him. More recently the National Crime Commission has expanded its activities to include a special study of police methods with a view toward increasing the efficiency of criminal detection.

The importance of this aspect of the crime problem can hardly be overstated. Patently, the two chief legal deterrents to crime are certainty of detection and promptness of conviction. The most unerring and efficient judiciary, however vitally needed, would be an empty improvement unless accompanied by consistently efficient police detection. The frequency of crime in the United States in virtually every category compares unfavorably with the records of nearly every other nation of the world. A few days ago the Manufacturers Record emphasized the distressing fact that, according to Mark O. Prentiss, who organized the National Crime Commission, the economic cost of crime in the United States aggregates \$16,000,000,000 a year, a figure which is \$7,000,000,000 greater than the total value of American foreign trade, imports and exports included, and approximately \$5,000,000,000 greater than the total amount lent by the United States to the European governments during the World War and immediately thereafter. There are naturally many considerations which contribute to explain such a condition, but a radical improvement in criminal detection would go far toward removing the condition.

One factor which has brought the British and continental police systems to their present high standards of accomplishment has been the close co-operation of their national police forces. Present conditions make it imperative that the various states of the American Union should develop a definite national police system which will co-ordinate the police activities of the local and state organizations in order that criminal detection may not be hampered by artificial barriers.

A University for Valley Forge

IT IS difficult to think of a more definite way to transform a battle field than by establishing it in the public thought as a seat of learning, and this the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have done, inadvertently, perhaps, in accepting the gift of a large tract of land adjoining Valley Forge Park for the extension

of the university's work. In making the gift, Henry N. Woolman, president of the University Alumni Association, has looked with long vision, for in a generation or two it may be necessary to move the university from the already congested location in West Philadelphia to the newly acquired property.

For the present the trustees are contemplating only the establishment of a school of liberal arts and a college of history and government on the site. In this connection the university's investigating committee reported thus:

The enterprise may have a modest beginning, but in time it will make Valley Forge the place at which the university will rise to its greatest heights in the field of the liberal education of the undergraduate student. It may be that the ultimate solution of the university's problem will involve the development of the site of a college complete in all its aspects, in addition to the college at West Philadelphia. It would be most short-sighted if, in acquiring the land at Valley Forge, the university were not to make provision for the possibility that other departments of the university may find it to their advantage to move to Valley Forge and thus make a demand for space.

Certainly a college of history and government set amid such surroundings as Valley Forge offers would provide the ideal laboratory for study and for inspiring new and higher ideals of Americans.

How Fast Is Slow?

THE paradox of speeding things up in order to slow them down is playing an important part in industrial research. By this method engineers are now enabled to see things which were hitherto invisible and to make the bursting of a toy balloon appear like the leisurely unfolding of some exotic flower.

The process is that of superspeed motion pictures in which the latest contribution comes from a German physicist. Various inventors for some time have made pictures at the rates of speed from 3200 to 20,000 a second. If the fastest of these cameras were to be focused on a man as he walked a mile, it would grind out enough film to reach from New York to Boston. It would take 19,200,000 individual pictures. If these were shown at the speed of ordinary "movie" projection, the audience would have to sit in its seats for nearly two weeks to see the entire film.

A one-mile stroll may hold little research interest, but the stream of air from a propeller, whirling at 300 miles an hour, is a matter of much technical importance. High-speed photography of air currents is beginning to provide information to fill many gaps in our knowledge of aerodynamics. It has already proven a valuable aid in the study of high-speed industrial machinery.

No one as yet has invented a "talkie" attachment for these superspeed cameras. But such a device might provide an incentive to congressional brevity if a member of a filibuster knew that he would have to pass the next five months listening to his own three-hour speech.

What! No Detective Stories?

ONE is loath to believe that there is anything in C. M. Harwood's recently expressed opinion that the supply of detective fiction is getting exhausted, but the fact remains that the just-published "India Rubber Men" is the first novel that Edgar Wallace has written since last August. In the twelve months prior to August, 1928, Mr. Wallace published no fewer than eighty-one books, an achievement which, at the most moderate estimate, gives him an average output of 12,500 words a day for six days a week.

Now, when a writer who has been accustomed to doing more than 10,000 words a day drops to producing only a single book in eight months, the occasion is one for serious thought. When all the alternatives have been allowed for, and it has been admitted that Mr. Wallace may have been away on an extended holiday or have broken his typewriter, the awful possibility remains that he may have ceased writing his detective stories because all, or very nearly all, the detective stories have already been written!

It will be a pity if these suspicions are correct, for the detective story, as Philip Guedalla says, is "the natural recreation of noble minds." It is read by prime ministers and written by university dons and their wives. Those who are tempted to regard it with an ill-founded sense of superiority should remember that it calls for literary gifts that so great a man as Conrad did not possess, for the good detective story must have a beginning, a middle and an end, which are virtues not to be discovered in "Lord Jim." To the politically inclined it is a source of never-failing interest, for a doctoral thesis might almost be written on "The Growth of Collectivist Feeling as Disclosed in Detective Fiction," based on the fact that while at the beginning of the century the detective was always a private worker, he is now, in the works of most present-day writers, a public official. Finally, detective fiction is good civic training, since it appeals to the instincts of law and order, outwits the criminal and glorifies the police. It is probable, therefore, that the production of these stories will continue; for it may very well be that apprehensions about the scarcity of plots are as unfounded as Mill's strange fancy that the possible variations in music were nearing exhaustion.

Editorial Notes

Not long ago, Mr. Hoover, speaking before the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers in New York, sounded a note of warning for those who control the output of Hollywood. Pointing out their obligations, he said of the film:

It is not solely an agency of amusement and recreation; it is not solely a means by which the world has gained a new and striking dramatic art, nor is it solely an effective means of popular education. Beyond all this, it is a skilled and potent purveyor between nations of intellectual ideas and national ideals. But it can also transfer the worst within us as well as the best. Herein lies a heavy obligation upon this industry.

Regional jealousies should be abandoned in considering waterways, said James W. Good, United States Secretary of War, recently, "for the whole continent will benefit from such development." Thus even modern economics recognizes that what is of actual benefit to one must prove beneficial to all.

Another example of "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good" is to be found in the fact that the recent floods in the South washed out hundreds of illicit stills housed or operated along the banks of the rivers.

Yosemite Land in Springtime

IN THE cool of early morning our train from Los Angeles reached Merced. There was time to visit El Capitan Hotel with its broad patio and vine-wreathed piazzas. Yesterday, flaming eucalyptus trees were in full glory, with several tub-sized clusters of brilliant flowers; poinsettia stalks stood ten feet high, nodding in the breezes; and golden locusts were ripe.

Nothing of that sort appeared near Merced; but some locust-like trees drooped with tangles of pale bloom, lilles were leafing out slightly, and a windbreak of cottonwoods ran for nearly half a mile in a straight line. Pigs fed in fields yellow with mustard blossoms; black-and-white Holsteins sauntered contentedly in green pastures; while a flock of grizzly sheep was being rounded up by a shepherd dog. We had come 300 miles northward, during the night, and had gained considerable altitude while doing so.

Near Snelling, on the way to El Portal, piles of yellow lumber scented the air with its resinous fragrance. Then, rolling hills appeared in the distance and gradually approached us as the railway followed Merced River into its mountainous canyon. Willow, live oak and poplar had sparsely dotted the landscape up to that point; but here they gave place to clumps of chaparral growing along ridges that told, in their silent way, what an upheaval had taken place along the banks of that turbulent stream when "forty-niners" stripped the land bare of everything green. In their search for hidden gold they left no foot of surface oil unturned, over all those heaving slopes to rise, each higher than its neighbor, as they form themselves into foothills.

Long rows of trenches run beside that canyon, where miners once diverted small streams of water so they could wash their pans for findings, which might contain gold dust, or which might not. We saw an occasional tumble-down shanty, and a stone box-like place with iron doors remained, which we were told had been California's first bank building. So silent, so deserted, so devastated was this hillside now, after that frenzied activity in the nineteenth century!

At Axchoker a great dam was being erected to stop the flow of water above that point, and a new highway was being constructed, with prisoners doing the work.

At El Portal a change was made to motorcoaches for a fifteen-mile drive which still followed Merced canyon. The road runs all the way beside that River of Gold—so named because of free gold that used to be found along its course. Along mile after mile of uproarious rapids, the like of which is to be found only in Niagara River below the falls, the Merced rushes—roaring along its rocky bed, foaming, plunging, fighting its way to the sea.

Then came big trees. Not redwoods, but huge cone-shaped, tapering incense cedars, broad sugar pines, substantial spruces and firs, as well as beautiful yellow pines with their brightly mottled bark. Someone asked our driver if sequoias really were larger than those gigantic trees we were gazing at in wonderment. He replied that those along the roadway would scarcely make a branch for a real redwood. It seemed impossible, but the next day we found he was right.

When the western gateway to Yosemite Valley was reached we were still marveling at the size and general immensity of everything. A little later we caught our first glimpse of El Capitan, standing in the sun. To say that one solid block of gray granite loomed straight up, half a mile high, is but faintly descriptive of that majestic monolith. Toward the top, what appears to be a toy Christmas tree has found foothold on a ledge; but, when measurements were taken with instruments, the little tree was found to be more than 100 feet high. At first such a precipice of sheer rock does not appear to be nearly so high as it really is, because we are not accustomed to estimate such heights by the eye; but, from the other side more than a mile away, when we look across, it is possible to appreciate the magnificence of that Gibraltar of America.

As soon as the noise of motors ceased, when we arrived at our hotel, we were conscious of a continuous musical roar. Looking up the valley wall, we found the "white thunder" of Yosemite cataract in all its grandeur. Fed by glacial lakes of the upper regions, that waterfall can be

"I HAVE not touched a drop of drink in the United States, nor shall I touch any until I am beyond the three-mile limit on my journey home. I feel that it is my business, as an alien in America, to obey the law, even if I disagree with it." Thus writes from New York to the Sunday Observer, St. John Ervine, noted author, playwright, and dramatic critic, who has been reviewing Times Square productions during the last six months for the New York World. Mr. Ervine is a native of Ulster, with all the Ulsterman's traditional love of obedience to law and respect for authority. Nine years ago (before prohibition), when he was in America, he says, he commented in conversation with a friend, upon the absence of youthful-looking men. Today he sees thousands of them, "trim-looking, rather handsome men, spare in form and obviously physically fit," who go in for athletics and whose "clear eyes and steady hands are not acquired in speakeasies." Mr. Ervine opines that even in New York City, where the Volstead Law is not enforced by the State, "there must be thousands of people who either do not drink at all or take it very rarely."

Cricket is such a part of the national consciousness in England that cricketing terms are in daily use; in fact, many such phrases are to be met with in all parts of the world. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, quoted an amusing instance of this when attending a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, Sir Kynaston Studd, himself well-known cricketer, to the members of the I Zingari, a famous cricket club. Mr. Baldwin said:

I remember that one day we were having a particularly dreary cabinet meeting, when, through the window, we saw the last item of the agenda. Two colleagues got hold of it and examined it from end to end. They talked and talked for over an hour, and Willie Bridgeman passed me a note on which he had written: "I do dislike these last-wicket stands."

A peculiarity of cricket, he went on to say, was that it had given to the world the phrases, "That is cricket," or "That is not cricket." One could not define what cricket was, as one could not define a gentleman, but one knew it, as one knew a gentleman when one met a gentleman.

The pictorial map of the world by Stephen Bone and Eric Porter, which faces the traveler by underground on the Piccadilly Circus moving staircase, has now been furnished with its flanking companion pictures. Three big panels face the staircase, with another on each side wall. Each of them deals with phases of daily London life which may be reached by the underground railways. The right corner picture deals with the theater, showing boxes filled with people in evening garb, with a full orchestra playing below. The right center shows some of the delights of the river, picnickers on the bank, riders, dogs, and walkers with rucksacks. Bathers occupy the scene at the top. The left center panel shows various cameos of the business world; shipping, a banking office, a tape machine, telephoning, and busy clerks filing. The left corner shows how shops of all sorts are within reach; sports clothes, books, hats, ladies' clothes, etc., are all shown pictorially. The whole effect is most original as a piece of railway advertising.

A wonderful old house will be thrown open to the public if proposals made by the Records and Museums Committee of the London County Council, to which body the place belongs, prove feasible. The house is in Marble Hill Park, Twickenham, ten miles from London. It was once

heard the length and breadth of the whole valley, as it makes a sheer drop of 2500 feet. Two-thirds of that distance it plunges in one mighty leap until interrupted by an overhanging of rocks, over which it forms a series of cascades before flinging itself down the remaining 400 feet, straight to the valley floor. There it becomes Yosemite Creek, which runs away to contribute to Merced's rush to San Joaquin—reaching at length San Francisco Bay and from there making its egress to the sea through the Golden